NENNII

HISTORIA

BRITONUM.

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PREFACE.

§ 1. The information which is extant concerning Nennius, the presumed author of the work entitled 'Historia Britonum,' is so scanty, and the literary history of that production, external and internal, is so obscure and contradictory, that we may despair of being able to decide, with any degree of accuracy, either as to the age, the historical value, or the authorship of this composition. The whole subject obscure.

§ 2. It may be remarked, in the first place, that the work is ascribed to Nennius chiefly upon the authority of the Prologue, or Prologues, which are prefixed to it in some manuscripts. Two independent Prologues are extant, which agree in many particulars; both ascribe the work to Nennius, the disciple of Elvodugus; but one only contains the date when the work was written, which it assigns to A.D. 858. This dated Prologue is to be found only in one vellum manuscript, (and that of the twelfth century,) and in a modern transcript of the seventeenth century, which agrees so closely with the former as apparently to have been copied from it.[1] The second and shorter Prologue, found as well in the two manuscripts already mentioned, as in several other copies, (none of which are earlier The Prologues.

[1] See the description of the manuscript marked *M.* at p. xxviii.

than the twelfth century, and few so ancient,) agrees, for the most part, with that which we have already mentioned, omitting, however, the date when the work was written. Hence, then, it appears that there is the authority of only one ancient manuscript for asserting that Nennius, assuming him to be the author, composed his work in the year 858; and that it is ascribed to him upon the faith of Prologues, of which no copies are to be found anterior to the twelfth century.

The Prologue and the Work contradictory.

§ 3. In regard to the Prologue, it may further be remarked that it speaks of the year 858 as being the same with the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Mervin, king of the Britons (3, 17), dates in the accuracy of whose concurrence a contemporary writer could with difficulty commit an error. In the body of the work, however, we find a contradictory statement. It is there assumed that the Saxons arrived in England A.D. 447 (24, 17), to which are added 429 years, and the two dates added together are said to form a synchronism with the fourth year of Mervin (14, 8), which is here therefore stated to be the year 876. Thus, the Prologue and the text vary no less than thirty-eight years in the year of our Lord which they connect with the regnal year of the sovereign who was upon the throne when the whole is said to have been written; and they moreover show, that, if both be genuine, the body of the work must have been written twenty years before the Prologue.

The chronology of the Prologue rejected.

§ 4. It is not easy to find authority whereupon we can ascertain the period when Mervin began his reign. The Annales Cambrenses place the death of one named Merhin under the year 843; and in A.D. 904 it is stated that king Meruin, the son of Rodri, was slain by the Saxons. The

former of these individuals is necessarily excluded from the present calculation; but, granting that it is the latter to whom allusion is made in the Prologue, it will follow that he must have reigned seventy years, that Prologue showing that he ascended the throne in A.D. 834. But, assuming that the authority of the Prologue should here be rejected, and that of the text received, which shows that Meruin came to the throne in A.D. 876, we reduce the whole calculation within the limits of probability, assigning to him a reign of twenty-eight years, namely, from A.D. 876 to A.D. 904.

§ 5. A comparison of these two Prologues with each other makes it difficult to understand why both should be written. The same train of thought pervades each, the expressions are nearly similar, the authorities cited almost identical, and the reasons which the author assigns for writing are the same in both instances. It is obvious, then, that one cannot be considered as a supplement to the other. If both be authentic, we must assume that Nennius, being dissatisfied with one of these Prologues, intended that it should be superseded by the other; but that both have, by some accident, descended to our times, although we cannot pretend to explain how one of them is preserved in only one manuscript, and that manuscript written about the end of the twelfth century.

The Prologues nearly identical.

§ 6. Having, then, to decide between the authenticity of these two Prologues, and observing that they closely agree with each other in diction, subject-matter, and arrangement, our attention is naturally arrested by finding (as has already been remarked) that the longer of them, which ascribes the composition of the work to

The Prologues both of dubious authority.

the year 858, is found in only one early manuscript, while the shorter Prologue occurs in at least five. The style of both is remarkable. Of the two, the shorter Prologue is perhaps the more elegant production, the former being in parts obscure and involved, yet both rise so highly above the barbarous diction of the work itself, that we can scarcely imagine that the author of the 'Historia Britonum' could have written the Prologues which are now attached to it.

Nennius the pupil of Elbodus.

§ 7. But to return to the assumed author. Nennius, as has already been mentioned, calls himself the pupil of Elbodus, or Elvodugus. The claims of two individuals of this name, each distinguished for learning and sanctity, demand examination. Of the earlier of these, who was archbishop of Llandaff,[1] little is known, except that he is supposed to have succeeded Dubricius in the year 612.[2] The other Elbodus, archbishop of North Wales, died, according to the Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan[3] and the Annales Cambrenses,[4] in the year 809. We are hence, on the one hand, furnished with an argument which might be advanced as authenticating the Pro-

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[1] Usher, Primord. p. 87.

[2] 'CLXVIII. Annus [A.D. 612] Conthigirni obitus, et Dibric episcopi.' Annales Cambrenses.

[3] Cited by Usher, Primord. pp. 87, 1172.

[4] 'Cadelh rex Pouisiæ moritur; anno proximo, Elbodu episcopus Venedociæ obiit.' Leland, followed by Humphrey Lhuyd and Usher, affirm that he was the instrument of introducing among his refractory countrymen the Roman calculation of Easter, a statement supported by the authority of the unpublished Annales Cambrenses. Bale adds to this, that he wrote an 'Historia sui temporis,' and that he died in the year 610; see Tanner's Bibliotheca Brit. pp. 257, 262, under the words 'Elbodus' and 'Elvodugus Probus.' It has been thought expedient to refrain from embarrassing the text with these contradictory details, resting, as they do, upon such imperfect authority.

logue which ascribes the composition of the 'Historia Britonum' to the year 858; but, on the other, are involved in greater difficulty in regard to the information respecting the author furnished by the manuscripts which we are about to consider.

§ 8. The next observation which presents itself is, that the greater number of the manuscripts, indeed all anterior to the twelfth century, contain neither of the Prologues which have been mentioned, and, consequently, that there is no internal evidence upon which they are to be ascribed to Nennius. These anonymous copies begin with some chronological details, which are intended to show the number of years which have elapsed between certain great events. We are there informed that, when the work was written, 796 years had elapsed from the passion of our Saviour (6, 2); a date which varies in various copies, some making the number 800, others 879. Another class of manuscripts joins the year 796 with the thirtieth year of the reign of Anaraught, king of North Wales, the accuracy of which we have no means of testing; but immediately afterwards it throws discredit upon the statement, by conjoining this date with the year of the world 6108, which, according to his own showing (6, 1), carries us on to A.D. 980.

The earliest MSS. do not ascribe it to Nennius.

§ 9. Further chronological particulars are elsewhere preserved. It is asserted that from the birth of our Saviour until the arrival of St. Patrick amongst the Scots, 405 years had elapsed, and that 421 years had passed since that event, a calculation which is equivalent to A.D. 826. This date varies materially in the different manuscripts which have been consulted (§ 16, note). Again, the arrival of the Saxons in Britain is

The dates vary so as to be inconsistent with the age of Nennius.

referred to the year 447 (24, 17), to which the writer adds 429, as giving the year when he wrote, bringing us to A.D. 876 (14, 8). Another copy of considerable antiquity professes to have been written in the year 946 or 947; the former of which dates it states, and that correctly, to be the fifth year of the reign of King Edmund.[1] Last of all comes the Paris manuscript, written in the thirteenth century, which ascribes the arrival of the Saxons to A.D. 347, to which it adds 647 years as indicating the period of its composition, carrying us onward to A.D. 994. The earlier manuscripts, therefore, not only do not acknowledge the claims of Nennius, but assign the composition of the anonymous 'Historia Britonum' to dates varying between A.D. 796 and 994, the space of two centuries.

The work frequently ascribed to Gildas in early MSS.

§ 10. This discrepancy in such an important point of literary history is rendered yet more embarrassing when we observe that in some instances the work is ascribed, not to Nennius, but to other individuals. When giving a list of the manuscripts which have been employed in forming this edition, we shall have occasion to show that many of them erroneously[2] profess to contain the work of Gildas.[3] The confusion which pre-

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[1] The Vatican MS. has these readings, see p. 4, note [7], p. 24, note [18]. Edmund's reign terminated upon 26 May 946, before which day the edition of the 'Historia Britonum' (if we may use the expression,) of which the Vatican manuscript is the representative, must have been written.

[2] It may perhaps be conjectured that Gildas had some claim to the 'Historia Britonum;' but, in the absence of all information upon this point, it is expedient to refrain from theorizing.

[3] We may here briefly anticipate a few details upon this head of the inquiry. *A*, a manuscript of the tenth century, does not ascribe the work to Nennius; *B*, of the end of the twelfth century, does not ascribe it to Nennius; *C*, of the middle of the twelfth century, does not ascribe it to Nennius; *D*, of the middle of the twelfth century, ascribes it to Gildas; *E*, of the beginning of the thirteenth century, ascribes it to Gildas; *F*, of the beginning of the fourteenth century, does not ascribe it to Nennius; *G*, written in, or after,

vailed in the Middle Ages as to what was really the History of Gildas, and what the History of Nennius, arose from the uncertainty respecting the writings of the latter only; for Beda's quotations from the former afforded the most easy and satisfactory mode of ascertaining what was, in truth, the production of Gildas; therefore no uncertainty could have arisen, had the claims of Nennius been equally clear, and as generally admitted.

§ 11. Finding that the manuscripts of this work which are anterior to the thirteenth century are either anonymous, or ascribe its composition to Gildas, it becomes important to ascertain in what manner the 'Historia Britonum' is cited by the earlier English Historians; we shall find that they confirm the inferences which may be deduced from what has already been advanced respecting the manuscripts. Henry of Huntingdon, for instance, derives a considerable portion of his history of the British kings[1] from the work which we now call Nennius, but appears to have been

and in the early English Historians.

A.D. 1381, ascribes it first to Nennius, and afterwards to Gildas or Nennius; *H*, of the thirteenth century, ascribes it to Gildas; *I*, of the sixteenth century, ascribes it to Nennius Sapiens; *K*, of the thirteenth century, ascribes it to Nennius; *L*, (the manuscript containing the two Prologues,) of the thirteenth century, ascribes it to Nennius; *L* 2, (another copy of the work in the same volume,) ascribes it to Gildas; *M*, of the seventeenth century, (probably transcribed from *L*,) ascribes it to Nennius; *N*, of the thirteenth century, ascribes it to Nennius; *O*, of the twelfth century, does not ascribe it to Nennius; *P*, of the fourteenth century, ascribes it to Gildas; *Q*, of the sixteenth century, ascribes it to Gildas; *R*, of the fourteenth century, ascribes it to Gildas. Besides these, several copies, not collated for the present edition, may be cited. For instance, the Bodleian MS. 163, formerly belonging to Archbishop Usher, has the title, 'Incipiunt Gesta Brittonum, a Gilda Sapiente composita.'

[1] Huntingdon's work, being dedicated to Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, must have been written before A.D. 1147, in which year this prelate died.

ignorant of the existence of a writer of that name. He appears, indeed, to have entertained considerable doubt as to who the author really was, although he upon one occasion falls into the common error of his age in attributing the work to Gildas. Introducing the story of Turnus and his son Brutus, he informs his readers that he did not find it in Beda, but in 'other authors,'[1] and then proceeds with the narrative nearly in the words of Nennius.[2] Observing an omission upon the part of Beda as to the period when this island was first peopled, he supplies that information from 'a certain author,' and then introduces a long passage copied from the present work.[3] An account of the twelve battles gained by Arthur are inserted in the exact words of Nennius, and yet, upon this occasion, 'Gildas Historiographus' is the authority cited;[4] as if the Archdeacon of Huntingdon had resolved, before terminating his history of the British monarchy, to show how vague was the information regarding it which had descended to the age in which he lived. It appears from these passages that

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[1] 'Nunc a quibus, et quo tempore primum inhabitata fuerit Britannia, dicendum est; quod in Beda non inventum, in aliis auctoribus reperi.'—Henr. Huntingd. Histor. p. 300, 5, edit. Francof. 1601.

[2] Compare the passage in Huntingdon, p. 300, 9, with the present work, § 10, 11, &c. Upon the same page, Huntingdon, speaking of the arrival of the Picts, (which he copies from the same source,) adds, 'Hæc sunt, quæ a scriptis veterum traduntur de adventu Brittonum in partem illam terrarum, quæ Britannia vocatur, et de adventu Pictorum in insulam eamdem.'

[3] 'Si quis autem scire voluerit, quo tempore primum habitata fuerit, de hoc nihil apud venerabilem Bedam, sed apud quemdam authorem reperi. Quod Ægyptiis in Mari Rubro submersis,'... etc.—Huntingd. 300, 54. Compare this volume, § 15.

[4] 'Hæc autem bella et loca bellorum narrat Gildas Historiographus'... 313, 51. Compare the section on the same page, commencing at the words, 'Arthurus belliger illis temporibus'... with the present work, § 56.

Henry of Huntingdon, although acquainted with the 'Historia Britonum,'[1] attached no great weight to its authority,[2] and cited it either as an anonymous work, or attributed its composition to Gildas.[3]

The earliest MS. ascribes it to Mark the Hermit,

§ 12. Nor is Gildas the only author whose claims to the present work require notice. It is an important fact, that one of the earliest manuscripts, if not the very earliest, extant, ascribes it neither to Nennius nor to Gildas, but to one whom it styles Mark the Hermit. This individual, unknown to our bibliographers and historians, ancient as well as modern, is, in this copy, simply called 'Marcus the Anachorite, a bishop of the British nation,'[4] and no further information respecting him is afforded by its pages. Now, since this manuscript twice refers to the year 946 or 947,[5] (and if these passages be not interpolated,) it will follow, beyond all doubt, that Mark the Hermit must have been alive in those years.

but erroneously, from the authority of Heric.

§ 13. There appears to be evidence to show, however, either that these passages have been added at a later period, or that the claims of Mark to the authorship of the 'Historia Britonum' are without foundation. Constantius Hericus, an

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[1] There is reason to believe that the copy used by the Archdeacon agreed, in some points, with the Vatican MS. (compare the passages cited in the last note); but certainly did not, like it, refer the work to Mark the Hermit.

[2] Having quoted the history of Brutus, as mentioned above, he says, 'Hæc non certissima sunt,' 301, 6; he introduces information derived from it with a cautious 'dicitur,' 310, 15, (compare this work, § 39,) or a doubting 'scripserunt quidam,' 310, 55 (cf. § 43).

[3] We should, probably, have had further proof from Henry of Huntingdon, had not he considered the history of the British kings an uninteresting subject, see 309, 35.

[4] The full title is, 'Incipit Istoria Brittonum, edita ab anachoreta Marco, ejusdem gentis episcopo.'

[5] See the present volume, p. 5, note [7], and p. 24, note [18].

author of considerable reputation, wrote an account of the Life and Miracles of St. Germanus, which he dedicated to the Emperor Charles the Bald, in A.D. 876, or, at latest, in 877.[1] He there cites, as his authority for several miracles wrought by Germanus, the testimony of 'a certain holy old man named Mark, a bishop of the British nation, and a native of that island;[2] concerning whom he gives further particulars, mentioned in the subjoined note.[3] Nor should we fail to remark that this Heric quotes, as from the dictation of Mark, the adventures of Germanus and the Cowherd, which find a place in the 'Historia Britonum.'[4] That Mark the Hermit, who was an

[1] See Acta Sanctorum, mens. Julii, tom. vii. p. 192, § 40, 41, where the date of Heric's work is established.

[2] See the following note.

[3] Fertur unum famosum inter cetera, cujus ad nos notitia per sanctum senem Marcum, ejusdem gentis episcopum, decucurrit; qui natione quidem Brito, educatus vero in Hibernia, post longa pontificalis sanctitatis exercitia, ultroneam sibi peregrinationem indixit. Sic traductus in Franciam, piissimique regis Caroli munificentia illectus apud BB. Medardi et Sebastiani cœnobium anachoreticam exercet vitam, singularis nostro tempore unicæ philosophus sanctitatis. Acta SS. ut supra, p. 272, § 80.

[4] The passage then proceeds: 'Hic multis coram sæpius referre solitus erat, Germanum sanctissimum, ut ipsius utar verbis, suæ nationis apostolum, vice quadam, dum Britannias permearet, regis palatium cum suis discipulis introisse.' . . . . Ibid.; compare the present work, § 32, etc. with the continuation of the narrative in Heric.

The Annales Benedictini, XXXII. xliv. and the Acta SS. Ord. S. Bened. sec. IV. p. ii. p. 470, may also be consulted for further information concerning Mark, unconnected, however, with the present inquiry.

If the Editor may be permitted to theorize upon such an obscure point, he would venture to account for the title of the Vatican MS. by assuming that some one acquainted with the work of Heric had met with an anonymous copy of the 'Historia Britonum,' which he ventured to ascribe to Mark the Hermit, since he found it recording those miracles of Germanus which Heric had derived from Mark's testimony; instead of which conclusion, it seems more probable that the Legends incorporated in the 'Historia Britonum' were derived either from Heric's narrative, or from the 'litteræ catholicæ,' preserved in his time in Britain, to which Mark referred when narrating the story to Heric. See the Acta SS. above quoted, § 82.

old man in A.D. 876, should have survived until 946, is an improbable supposition; and yet the close manner in which his name is identified with at least a component part of the present work, through the undisputed authority of Heric, is enough to prevent us from seeking elsewhere for the author of that portion.

§ 14. The statements already advanced, however contradictory and unintelligible when viewed in connexion with the tale told by the Prologues, seem clearly to establish the following positions. Results of the inquiry.

1. That the 'Historia Britonum' is the production of an unknown writer.

2. That it is ascribed to Nennius upon the sole authority of Prologues which cannot be traced to an earlier period than the twelfth century, before which period the name of Nennius, as an historian, was probably unknown.

3. That the variations in the different manuscripts are of such a nature as to show that the work has undergone several recensions, in consequence of which its original form or extent cannot now be satisfactorily ascertained.

§ 15. Before leaving this branch of the inquiry, a few concluding remarks may be necessary. It may, perhaps, be expected that the Editor, having ventured to express his doubt as to the authenticity of these Prologues, should be prepared to show when, where, and by whom they were written. In confessing his inability to do so, he would add, that, from the very nature of things, such a discovery is scarcely to be demanded, for the writer of spurious Prologues would cautiously suppress all information tending to show them to be forgeries. But the removal of error is often the first step towards

the discovery of truth; and it is not impossible that a more careful investigation of the question might tend satisfactorily to establish what now rests upon only strong circumstantial evidence.[1]

The historical value of the 'Historia Britonum.'

§ 16. Passing from the literary history of the work, (which, in compliance with long-established usage, we continue to call Nennius,) a very few remarks upon its intrinsic value, as a document illustrating the Annals of the British nation, may be subjoined. It will be found upon examination that this must be cautiously estimated, and that too high an opinion of it has generally been formed. But it is not without its value. Its chief importance seems to consist in it being, not an historic record of events with which the writer was either personally acquaint-

[1] The reader interested in this investigation will not fail to remark that the only MS. which contains the two Prologues, (for the Glasgow copy is, apparently, a modern transcript from it,) is, in all probability, of Durham origin; so at least we may infer from the local character of many pieces which it contains. We find in it copies of 'Symeon, de Ecclesia Dunelmensi,' 'De Ranulfo episcopo [Dunelmensi,] tempore Gulielmi Conquestoris,' 'Historia de S. Cuthberto,' (the patron saint of the Church of Durham,) 'Ethelwoldus, de abbatibus Lindisfarnensibus,' (a cell of Durham, as it is well known,) and 'Ricardus de statu et episcopis Hagustaldensis ecclesiæ,' a diocese which soon merged in that of Durham. The Corpus Christi MS. at Cambridge, one of the earliest of those which ascribe it to Nennius, seems also to have proceeded from the Scriptorium at Durham; see the articles 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, in Nasmith's Catalogue of that Library (4, Cambr. 1777, pp. 211, 212). The manuscript next in point of antiquity is that yet preserved at Durham, where it was transcribed in the thirteenth century; and another marked *G.* in our list, which was written at the Priory of Fenchale, in the immediate vicinity of that city. May not we hence infer that these Prologues have a northern origin?

That the Table of Contents prefixed to the copies of both Gildas and Nennius contained in the Cambridge manuscript marked *L*, have been either interpolated, or written, by a northern hand, is highly probable; see particularly the 'Capitula Gildæ,' Cap. XI., and the 'Capitula Nennii,' Cap. XXIV. The same individual who employed himself upon these, may, perhaps, have supplied the Prologues.

ed, or for which he had coeval written evidence, but as a depository of traditionary information, in the preservation of which the Celtic nations have been always peculiarly interested.[1]

§ 17. It is difficult to read the account which it gives of the Trojan origin of the Britons, of the arrival of the Picts and Scots, and of the Scythian nobleman who had resided in Egypt, without feeling that it here represents what may almost be called the mythology of a people ignorant of its true origin, and uncertain to what theory the preference should be given. The account of the Roman period of our history is obscure and confused, made up, apparently, of two distinct narratives, injudiciously blended together,[2] at the conclusion of which the national prejudices of the writer are perceptible.[3] The history of the reign of Vortigern is interrupted to introduce a long account of the miracles of Germanus,[4] which, upon a comparison of the passages by which it is immediately preceded and followed, seems to have formed no part of the original work. The arrival of the Saxons, the manner in which they gained a footing in this island, the marriage of Vortigern with the daughter of Hengist,[5] and the surrender of Kent,

Traditionary character of the work.

[1] Had not these introductory remarks so far exceeded the extent which was anticipated, it was the Editor's intention to have shown how faithfully Nennius has preserved the traditions of the Celtic nations. Thus, the account which he gives of the arrival of the Scoti in Ireland is the same as that found in the Psaltair-na-rann of Ængus Colidæus preserved in the Rawlinson MS. 502; see O'Connor, Rer. Hibern. Scripp. II. xix. The notes at pp. 10, 11, 12, may also be consulted upon this point.

[2] The writer refers to tradition, 21, 6.

[3] See § 28, and also p. 23, 1, 8, 18, 26.

[4] See § 32, 33, 34, 35.

[5] It will be observed that, when this passage was written, she was not known by the name of Rowena.

have the appearance of genuine British traditions of considerable antiquity. Vortigern's incest with his daughter introduces a second notice of Germanus, not derived from Mark the Hermit,[1] and a further extract from a similar narrative terminates the history of that monarch. The Legend of Patrick then follows, although entirely unconnected with the context;[2] and the whole concludes with an account of the exploits of Arthur, and the twelve battles in which he routed the Saxons.[3] The genealogies of the Saxon monarchs, and the Treatise 'de mirabilibus Britanniæ,' formed, as we may believe, no part of the original work; but being of remote antiquity, and found in the greater number of the manuscripts, they have been inserted in the present edition.

further shown by the frequent use of Triads and Legendary Tales.

§ 18. The un-historic character of Nennius is more clearly seen when we observe his mode of dealing with numbers. Here he exhibits a truly Welsh partiality for Triads.[4] There are three sons of the Spanish knight, and thirty ships with thirty women in each (§ 13); Julius Cæsar returns to Britain, after an absence of three years,

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[1] The whole story is rejected by Usher and the Editors of the Acta Sanctorum, tom. vii. Julii, p. 189, § 68.

[2] There is reason to believe, from the arrangement of the Vatican MS., that this Legend originally formed a Supplement appended to the work (see 41, note [4]), although it has found its way into the text in all other copies.

[3] The British writer appears to have introduced these rather for the purpose of recording the defeat of the Saxons, than for exalting the fame of Arthur. Although the circumstance of 960 men being slain by him with his own hand in one day savours of romance, he had not yet acquired the importance with which Geoffrey of Monmouth subsequently invested him.

[4] Without referring to the numerous instances furnished by the poems and tales of that nation, (see Davies's Celtic Researches, p. 154,) where such a latitude in numbers is easily accounted for, it may be enough to state that even the Laws of that nation are not exempt from the influence of Triads, the Index to Woton's Leges Wallicæ pointing out at least three hundred instances.

with thirty ships, and fights three battles (§ 20); the Roman governors are thrice slain by the Britons (§ 30); Vortigern's castle is thrice destroyed (§ 40); the Saxons are thrice defeated (§ 43); Germanus fasts three days and three nights (§ 47); and Patrick ordains three thousand priests, and offers up three petitions (§ 54). There are also numerous legendary tales, undeserving a place in any historical document. Four thousand men die in one week (§ 13); a tower of glass is discovered in the middle of the sea (§ 13); Vortigern's castle is overthrown by magic, and is to be built only by being sprinkled with the blood of a boy who had no father (§ 40, 41); Germanus fasts forty days and forty nights (§ 47), and the same exploit is performed by Patrick (§ 54). Vortigern and his wives are destroyed by fire from heaven (§ 47), or swallowed up in the earth, and Arthur with his own hand slays nine hundred and sixty men in one battle. After such statements gravely advanced, and undistinguished by any mark of disapprobation or incredulity, no one, it is believed, will venture to give easy credence to the assertions which rest upon the unsupported authority of Nennius.

§ 19. Although the work of Nennius was well known to our antiquaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries,[1] and frequently quoted by Usher,[2] who had collated numerous manuscripts,[3] Gale's Edition.

[1] Such as Leland, Bale, Camden, Price, Lhuyd, etc.

[2] Primord. pp. 199, 385, etc.

[3] Writing to Sir Simons Dewes in 1640, he says, 'Quo tempore et Ninium, (ita enim appello, et vetustissimi codicis auctoritatem et nominis ejusdem in Ninia et Niniano expressa vestigia, secutus,) cum variis MSS. a me non indiligenter comparatum, tecum sum communicaturus, ut exemplaria Cottoniana, quibus in hac ipsa collatione ego sum usus, denuo consulere necesse non habeas.' — Parr's Letters of Archbishop Usher, p. 506.

as if for publication, no edition appeared until the year 1691, when Gale inserted it in his Collection of the early English Historians.[1] In its preparation he adopted as the basis of his text the manuscript belonging to the Public Library of Cambridge, which has so frequently been mentioned as containing both the Prologues, as well as much interpolated matter. We are not informed of the reasons which induced him to give the preference to this copy, when he had access to others of greater antiquity; we may therefore presume that he adopted it as containing additional matter which he did not find elsewhere. The notes which he appended contain the Various Readings which he obtained from other manuscripts, chiefly those in the Cottonian Library.

The present edition; its text how formed,

§ 20. In the present edition a plan somewhat different has been followed.[2] Instead of taking for the groundwork of its text that copy which presents the greatest number of additions, or rather, of interpolated passages, that text has been adopted which is least vitiated by such extraneous matter.[3] The errors into which its tran-

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[1] i. 93—139.

[2] In justification of his departure from the precedent furnished by Gale, the Editor quotes the higher authority of Usher, who in a letter to Camden expresses himself in these terms. 'In setting out of Ninius it were not amiss, that whatsoever is there more than in Gildas, should be printed in a distinct character from the rest; for so both works, (if we may count them to be two,) should be represented unto us, and the glosses often distinguished from the text, as in the Bennet copy.'—Parr's Life of Archbishop Usher, p. 77.

It appears that when Usher wrote this letter he was partly misled by the rubrics of those manuscripts which ascribe the 'Historia Britonum' to Gildas, and here expresses himself as if the later interpolations had been added by Nennius to what he considered the genuine work of Gildas. Yet even then he is cautious in his assertions, and a more careful examination of the subject convinced him that Gildas was unconnected with this production in any of its varied forms.

[3] This MS. is of the tenth century; that which Gale followed is of the end of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth.

scriber had fallen are corrected by other copies of nearly the same antiquity, and of equal purity; while the Various Readings gained from the collation of numerous manuscripts of different ages have been introduced at the bottom of the page. The following manuscripts have been examined for the purpose.[1]

Manuscripts employed.

A. The Harleian MS. 3859, (fol. 135, b,) a manuscript of the tenth century, in small folio, upon vellum, the most important of all the copies which have been consulted for the present edition, and therefore adopted as the basis of its text. At the bottom of the first page is a defaced coat of arms, and words which appear to be, 'Conventus Mont-Albanensis,' but the whole is too far injured by time to be distinctly seen. If this reading be correct, it may be conjectured that the present volume once formed a portion of the library of the monastery of Montauban in Quercy, not far distant from Toulouse. A note, in the handwriting of Casley, states that it was added to the Harleian Library on 5th January 1729; beyond which fact nothing is known of its previous history.

The 'Historia Britonum' commences on the reverse of a leaf, the former page of which is blank; and is without title, rubric, or colophon. At the top of the first page a more modern, but still ancient hand, has prefixed a title, which has unfortunately suffered in the rebinding of the manuscript. This title appears to have been 'Incipit Computus.'

[1] These manuscripts are cited in the present edition by the letters prefixed to the description of each.

This copy omits all the matter prior to § 4 of the present edition, but contains the Genealogies, names of Cities, and Miracles, besides a short Chronicle relative to British affairs, and some important Welsh genealogical matter unconnected with the 'Historia Britonum.'

It is difficult to say whether the handwriting is English or Foreign; the former seems the more probable supposition, which is strengthened by the accuracy with which the Welsh names of places and persons are recorded.

Fac-similes of this, and of some of the other MSS. which have been used, are given in the plates which accompany the present edition.

B. The Cottonian MS. Vespasian, D. xxi. (fol. 1,) written upon vellum, in small quarto, about the end of the twelfth, or commencement of the thirteenth century. It is without title or rubric, either at beginning or end, and commences with the words 'Brittannia insula a quodam Bruto consule Romano dicta.' (§ 7.) It contains the Genealogies, the list of British Cities, and the Miracles, but is not divided into chapters. Its text is good, and agrees closely with the manuscript *A*, which it follows, even when that copy is faulty.

C. The Cottonian MS. Vespasian, B. xxv. (fol. 126, b,) written upon vellum, in small folio, about the middle of the twelfth century. At the commencement of the Table of Contents is the following note, 'Liber dompni Johannis Holyngburne monachi ecclesiæ Christi Cantuariæ, emptus a quodam fratre, anno 1543 (?) pretium xx^{d}.' The same Table of Contents, written in a contemporaneous hand, describes the work here printed as 'Narratio de Britonibus, et de miraculis Britanniæ;'

and it commences, without rubric, by the words, 'Britannia insula a quodam Bruto consule Romano dicta.' (§ 7.) It contains the Genealogies, list of Cities, and the Miracles. The text which it furnishes is, in general, accurate, and agrees closely with the copies already described. Its margins contain several memoranda and Various Readings from other MSS. the first of which states that 'Hic liber alibi inscribitur Gildæ.' These are in a hand of the sixteenth century.

D. The Cottonian MS. Caligula, A. viii. written in quarto, upon vellum, about the middle of the twelfth century, apparently at Durham, during the episcopate of William de St. Barbara, who died in 1153.[1] Prefixed is the rubric, 'Incipit res gesta Britonum a Gylda Sapiente composita,' and the work commences with the words, 'A principio mundi usque ad Diluvium.' (§ 4.) It contains the Genealogies, list of Cities, and the Miracles, but is slightly imperfect at the end. The initial letter of the chapter beginning 'Britannia insula' is illuminated, and considerably larger than those of the other chapters, as if copied from a manuscript which commenced with that passage. Bale, to whom this copy formerly belonged, has enriched its margins with numerous variations from other manuscripts.

E. The Cottonian Manuscript, Nero, D. viii. (fol. 63,) written upon vellum, in folio, about the beginning of the thirteenth century. Prefixed is the rubric, 'Incipiunt exceptiones de

[1] A list of the bishops of Durham, given at fol. 33, carries the series onwards in the same hand as the body of the work, to Bishop William, who succeeded Galfrid; the name of 'Hugo de Pused' is added by another and a later scribe.

libro Gildæ Sapientis, quem composuit de primis habitatoribus Britanniæ, quæ nunc Anglia dicitur, et de excidio ejus.' It omits the Genealogies, but contains the names of the Cities and the Miracles, and concludes with the rubric, 'Finit liber Sancti Gildæ Sapientis de primis habitatoribus Britanniæ, et de excidio ejus.' By an oversight of the rubricator, in this manuscript the present work is made to form the twelfth book to Geoffrey of Monmouth's 'Historia de regibus Brittonum,' to which it immediately follows.

F. The Cottonian Manuscript, Vitellius, A. xiii. (fol. 90, b,) in quarto, upon vellum, written about the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is without title or rubric, and omits all previous to the words, 'Britannia insula a quodam Bruto consule Romano dicta.' (§ 7.) It contains the Genealogies, names of Cities, and Miracles.

G. The Burney Manuscript, 310, (p. 315,) written upon vellum in folio, in the year 1381. It contains the shorter Prologue, to which it prefixes this rubric: 'Incipit Eulogium brevissimum Britanniæ insulæ, quod Nennius Elvodugi congregavit.' Between the Prologue and the work are these words, 'Explicit Eulogium. Incipit Gesta Brittonum a Gilda Sapiente, aut Nennio, composita.' Its margins contain some of the interpolated passages, in which it agrees closely with *K*. and *N*. Omitting the Genealogies, it preserves the names of the Cities and the Miracles, to which is appended the rubric, 'Explicit Gesta Brittonum, a Gilda Sapiente composita.' Some of its peculiar readings may be seen at p. 6, note [4]; 8, note [20]; 11, note [21]; 13, note [4]; 14, note [13]; 27, note [15]; 28, note [15].

H. The Royal Manuscript, 13 D. v. (fol. 38,) of the thirteenth century, written upon vellum in folio, formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Albans. It commences with the words, ‘A principio mundi usque ad Diluvium,’ (§ 4,) to which it prefixes the rubric, ‘Incipiunt Gesta Brittonum a Gilda Sapiente composita.’ It omits the Genealogies, but contains the names of the Cities and the Miracles.

I. The Royal Manuscript, 13 B. vii. upon paper, in small folio, written in the sixteenth century. It contains the shorter Prologue, to which is prefixed the title, ‘Incipit Eulogium brevissimum Britanniæ insulæ, quod Nennius Elvodugi discipulus congregavit.’ After the Prologue are the words, ‘Explicit Eulogium. Incipit res gesta a Ninio Sapiente composita.’ It contains the names of the Cities and the Miracles, omitting the Genealogies, and seems to have been copied from a manuscript containing the text as arranged in that marked *G*. See p. 6, note [4]; 11, note [21]; 13, note [4]; 21, note [1]; 28, note [15]; 35, note [1].

K. The manuscript numbered cxxxix. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is a folio volume, written upon vellum, (apparently at Durham, see this Preface, § 15, note [1],) in the thirteenth century. It contains the second of the two Prologues, to which it prefixes the title, ‘Eulogium brevissimum Britanniæ insulæ, quod Ninnius Elvodugi discipulus congregavit.’ The work itself is entitled, ‘Res gestæ a Ninio Sapiente compositæ.’ Many of the additions, which are written upon its margins, have been introduced into the text of other copies, see p. 6, note [4]; 8, note [20]; 13, note [4]; 14, note [13];

17, note [16]; 18, note [25]; 19, note [7]; 21, note [1]; 27, note [15]; 29, note [18]; 35, note [1].

L. A manuscript of the end of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth century, now in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, marked F. f. i. 27. It is a handsome volume, written in double columns, upon vellum, appears once to have belonged to the monks of Durham, (see this Introduction, § 15, note [1],) and is the only ancient copy which contains both Prologues. It formed, as has already been remarked, the basis of Gale's text; and is the only copy which prefixes to the history a series of Capitula, which contain internal evidence either of forgery or interpolation. These have in this edition been thrown into an Appendix. This manuscript also contains the following verses, which may perhaps be worth preserving, as well as two extracts from some short chronological memoranda.

Versus[1] Nennini ad Samuelem filium magistri sui, Beulani presbyteri, viri religiosi, ad quem Historiam istam scripserat.

Adjutor benignus, caris doctor effabilis fonis,
1. Gaudium honoris *isti* Katholica lege magni;
2. Nos omnes precamur, qui ros sit tutus utatur;
3. Xp̃e. tribuisti *patri* Samuelem, læta matre.
4. Ymnizat *hæc* semper *tibi* longævus ben servus [tui,
5. Zona indue salutis istum pluribus, Amen.

1. Samueli
3. Beulani
4. Mater—Samuel.

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[1] It will be observed that each word of these verses commences with a letter in alphabetical order, excepting the letters X, Y, and Z, which commence lines.

VERSUS EJUSDEM NENNII.

Fornifer,[1] qui digitis scripsit ex ordine trinis,
Incolumis obtalmis sitque omnibus membris,
En vocatur Ben notis litteris nominis quini.

A.D. DCCC.lviij. xx vero iiij° Mervini regis Britonum hæc historia a Nennio Britonum historiographo est composita.

. . . . ab origine mundi usque ad Christum, anni fuerunt v M. cxc. novem. Anni igitur ab exordio mundi usque in annum præsentem, vi M C. viii. fiunt.

L 2. A second copy of Nennius, contained in the manuscript last described. It omits the Prologues, and the chapter about Ida king of Northumbria, and has the title, 'Gesta Brittonum a Gilda Sapiente composita.' It states that 796 years had elapsed from the period of our Lord's passion.

M. A manuscript of the seventeenth century, formerly belonging to Dr. Hunter the celebrated anatomist, and now, along with the rest of his collections, the property of the University of Glasgow. It appears to be a transcript of the Cambridge manuscript marked *L*, containing, like it, the two Prologues, and the interpolated passages.[2] It must be admitted, however, that it furnishes a reading in the second Prologue which is peculiar to itself, and thus restores sense to a passage which is unintelligible in all other copies.[3]

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[1] Formifer (?)

[2] It contains no statement showing by whom or when it was copied, or from what original; but it is not improbable that it may have formed part of the collections which were made for the intended second volume of the Decem Scriptores.

[3] See p. 4, note [12]. For a full description of this volume the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the Rev. William Fleming, D.D. Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow.

N. A manuscript of the thirteenth century, upon vellum, in folio, now belonging to the library of the Dean and Chapter of Durham,[1] (B. ii. 35,) where it has remained since the period when it was written. It commences with the second of the two Prologues, to which it prefixes the title, 'Incipit Eulogium brevissimum Britanniæ insulæ, quod Nennius, Elvodugi discipulus, congregavit.' Between the 'Eulogium' and the work itself a marginal note stands thus, 'Res gesta a Nennio Sapiente composita, de ætatibus mundi;' but the title which has been adopted is the following, 'Gesta Britonum a Gilda Sapiente composita.' Its margins contain numerous additions, agreeing closely with *G.* and *K*; these appear to have been added in the year 1166, a note in the same handwriting (at p. 249) referring to that date.

It agrees accurately with the manuscripts severally marked *G.* and *K,* see p. 8, note [20]; 13, note [4]; 17, note [16]; 19, note [7]; 27, note [15]; 28, note [15]; 29, note [18].

O. A manuscript in the Bibliothèque du Roi, at Paris, (Supplement Latin, 165, [16]) in folio, written upon vellum, in the twelfth century. It is without either title or Prologue, commences with the words, 'Britannia insula a quodam Bruto consule Romano.' It varies from most of the other copies by inserting near its commencement a list of the British Cities, and professes to have been written 647 years

[1] The Editor avails himself of this opportunity of offering his thanks to the Rev. James Raine, Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, for the important advantages which the present edition has derived from the manuscript here described.

after A.D. 347. A full collation of this manuscript has not been obtained.

P. A manuscript forming part of the Arundel collection in the College of Arms (xxx), written upon vellum, in quarto, in the fourteenth century. It is ascribed to Gildas, and commences with the words, 'A principio mundi.' It shows the progressive additions which have been made to the work, numerous passages being added in the margin; see, for example, p. 16, note [9]; 17, note [16]; 29, note [3]; some of which approximate to the copy ascribed to Mark the Hermit, concerning which see the account of Gunn's edition, § 22. No important variations have been procured from this manuscript.

Q. The Royal Manuscript, 13 B. xv. upon paper, in small folio, written about the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The title is, 'Incipiunt Gesta Britonum a Gilda Sapiente composita.' It commences at § 4, omits the Genealogies, but contains the names of the Cities and the Miracles, and agrees upon the whole with the manuscript marked *H*.

R. The Cottonian Manuscript, Julius, D. v. written upon vellum, in small quarto, about the end of the fourteenth century. The title is as follows, 'Incipit res gesta Brittonum a Gilda Sapiente composita;' and it begins with the words, 'A principio mundi usque ad Diluvium.' It omits the Genealogies, but preserves the Miracles and the names of the Cities. A colophon has been erased, which appears to have contained a copy of its title.

§ 21. Besides these copies, several others have been inspected; but, being found to agree closely with manuscripts collated either in whole or in

part, have not seemed to demand a fuller investigation. Amongst these are the MS. C. C. C. Cant. 103, of the sixteenth century; a MS. in the Public Library of that University, written in the beginning of the fourteenth century, marked I i, 6, 11; and the Bodleian MS. 163, formerly belonging to Archbishop Usher; to which may be added the collations taken by Smith, the editor of the 'Historia Ecclesiastica' of the Venerable Beda, from a manuscript formerly belonging to Ingleby of Ripley.

Editions employed.

§ 22. The following Editions have also been collated.

a. 'The Historia Brittonum, commonly attributed to Nennius; from a manuscript lately discovered in the library of the Vatican Palace at Rome, edited in the tenth century by Mark the Hermit, with an English version, fac-simile of the original, notes and illustrations by the Rev. W. Gunn, B. D. Rector of Irstead, Norfolk.' 8vo, Lond. 1819.

The claims of Mark the Hermit to the authorship of the 'Historia Britonum' have been already discussed (§ 12, 13). It now only remains to add that the manuscript from which this edition is taken, formed part of the library of Alexandria Christina, Queen of Sweden, and had been procured by her from Alexander Petavius, who had obtained it from the monastery of St. Germain at Paris. Of its former history nothing is known. The text which it furnishes is particularly valuable, and seems to transmit the work in a purer state than it occurs in any other manuscript, especially in regard to its arrangement. It commences with the words, 'Ab Adam usque ad Dilu-

vium' (§ 4); and states that it was written in the fifth year of the reign of Edmund king of England (see the present work, p. 5, note [7]). Having proceeded as far as the end of § 6 in our edition, it inserts the names of the nine Roman emperors who were more immediately concerned with Britain, and then introduces the title of the work as follows, 'Incipit Istoria Brittonum, edita ab anachoreta Marco, ejusdem gentis episcopo,' thereby inducing us to believe that the whole of the previous matter forms no part of the original composition. It inserts (at § 7 of our edition) a list of the twenty-eight British cities alluded to in general terms in the other copies (with one exception). After the history of the arrival of the Saxons in Britain, it refers to the first year of the reign of king Edmund, a passage which bears every appearance of having been interpolated (see p. 24, note [18]). It appears to have ended with the account given of the exploits of Arthur, to which it here adds, that it was written 547 years after the arrival of the Saxons, which it places in A.D. 447, thus carrying the date of its composition, or rather transcription, to A.D. 994, (see p. 49, note [12],) about which time the Vatican copy may be supposed to have been transcribed. The Legend of Patrick, forming an integral part of the 'Historia Britonum' in all other manuscripts, is appended to this as a distinct work, with a separate colophon.

This copy does not contain the Prologues, Genealogies, or Miracles.

b. The edition prepared by Gale. This is quoted only as exhibiting, amongst its notes, a few Various Readings, which the present

Editor has not observed elsewhere. They may perhaps have been derived from one of the Cottonian manuscripts which was burnt in the fire of 1731.

The notes of this edition.

§ 23. Upon these authorities the text of the present edition has been formed. Since it became necessary to exhibit such a body of Various Readings, the Editor considered it incumbent upon him to refrain as much as possible from increasing the supplemental matter by introducing many Notes. Various obscure passages are therefore passed over in silence; many illustrative observations have been omitted; and the few which are given are intended, for the most part, to direct the attention of the reader to those historians who may be consulted with advantage upon the subject under consideration.

Mus. Brit. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. B. XXV. fol 126b

RITANNIA insula a quodā bruto consule ro
mano dicta. Hec consurgit ab affrica boreali
ad occidentē uersus. octingentorū in longitu-
dine miliū, ducentorum in latitudine spaciū
habet. In ea sunt uiginti octo ciuitates. & innumerabi

Mus. Brit. Bibl. Cott. Calig. A. VIII. fol. 41.

RITANNIA insula a quodā Seculū p ignem
bruto consule romano uocat. hec aūt surg
ab affrica brumali ad occidentē uergens. dccc.
in longitudine miliū; cc. in latitudine in
porrigitur spacium. In ea sunt xxviii. ciui
tates. 7 innumerabilia promontoria cū innu
meris castellis ex lapidib; & laterib; fabricatis.

J. Netherclift Lithog.

Mus. Brit. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. D. XXI. fol. 1.

Robertus Cotton Bruceus.

Brittannia insula a quodā bruto consu
le romano dicta. Hec consurgit ab affri
co boreali ad occidentē uersus. octingentorū in longi-
tudine miliū ducentorū in latitudine spatiū habet.
In ea sunt uiginti octo ciuitates. & innumerabilia p

Mus. Brit. Bibl. Harl. 3859. fol. 135b.

Brittannia insula a quodā bruto consule
romano dicta. Hec consurgit ab affrico
boreali ad occidentē uersus. octingentorū in longi-
tudine miliū. ducentorū in latitudine spaciū
habet. In ea sunt uiginti octo ciuitates. & innume-
rabilia p̄montoria cū innumeris castellis ex lapi-
dib; & latere fabricatis. Et in ea habitant. iiii^or. gen-
tes. scotti. picti. saxones atq; brittones. Tres mag-

J. Netherclift Lithog.

PROLOGUS.

§ 1. HUMILIS servorum Christi minister et servus NENNIUS, Dei gratia sancti Elboti discipulus, cunctis veritatis obauditoribus, salutem. Nennius,

Vestræ sit notum caritati, quod cum rudis eram ingenio et idiota sermone, hæc pro modulo meo, non propriæ nitens scientiæ, quæ vel nulla vel admodum rara et exilis est, Latinorum auribus idiomatizando tradere præsumsi; sed partim majorum traditionibus, partim scriptis, partim etiam monumentis veterum Brittanniæ incolarum, partim et de annalibus Romanorum, insuper et de chronicis sanctorum Patrum, Isidori scilicet, Hieronymi, Prosperi, Eusebii, nec non et de historiis Scottorum Saxonumque, licet inimicorum, non ut volui, sed ut potui, meorum obtemperans jussionibus seniorum, unam hanc historiunculam undecumque collectam balbutiendo coacervavi, et remanentes spicas actuum præteritorum, ne penitus His sources of information,

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NOTES AND VARIOUS READINGS.

[2] *Humilis.*] Here commence the MSS. *L.* and *M.* For some observations upon this Prologue and the 'Apologia' which follows, the reader is referred to the Introduction.

[3] *Elboti.*] Elvoti, *M.*

His apology,

decalcatæ deperirent, quarum ampla seges quondam extranearum gentium infestis messoribus sparsim prærepta est, posterorum memoriæ pudibundus mandare curavi. Quippe, multis obnoxiis, qui vix aliorum dictamina superficie tenus, prout utile esset, intelligere hucusque quiveram, nedum propria incude sufficiens, sed velut barbarus aliorum linguam infringens, temere commerdavi. Attamen internum vulnus circum præcordia volvens ægre ferebam, si propriæ gentis nomen, quondam famosum et insigne, oblivione corrosum fumatim evanesceret. Sed quoniam utcumque historiographum Brittannorum me malo esse quam neminem, quamvis adeo plures inveniantur, qui hunc laborem mihi injunctum satius explere poterant, relegentes humili prece posco, quorumcumque aures inconcinnitate verborum offendero, quo veniam majorum voto parenti facile exauditione ex debito se noverint præbituros. Errant namque multotiens impotentes effectus, quem errare, si posset, non sineret fervens affectus. Serviat itaque sufficiens caritas, quibus sufficere non potuerit verborum meorum inconcinna simplicitas, nec vilescat in auribus audientium historiæ veritas, quam imperito linguæ vomere exarare sic ausa est mea rusticitas. Siquidem tutius est salubrem documenti haustum quolibet vili vasculo ebibere, quam mixtum melle dulcis eloquentiæ venenum mendacii aureo poculo prægustare.

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22 *Caritas.*] Alacritas, *M.*

§ 2. Nec ergo te pigeat, diligens lector, excussis verborum paleis, historiæ grana horreo memoriæ condere; quoniam non quis dicat, aut qualiter dicatur, sed quid dictum sit, veritatis testimonio magis attendendum esse probatur; nam nec contemtibilem æstimat gemmam, postquam de cœno, in quo jacuerat, extersit, quod suo thesauro dignatus est postmodum adjicere. Cedo namque majoribus et eloquentioribus, quicumque benigno ardore accensi erratam rixantis linguæ materiam Romanæ verriculo eloquentiæ planare studuerint, si inconcussam reliquerint historiæ columnellam, quam statui permanere. Egimus itaque hæc, nostris infirmioribus subveniendo, non majoribus invidendo, octingentesimo quinquagesimo octavo anno Dominicæ incarnationis, vigesimo vero quarto Meruini regis Britonum; cujus laboris pretium majorum precibus recompensari postulo. Sed hæc hactenus prælibata sufficiant; cetera supplex obedientia pro viribus supplebit.

The value of his history,

The date of its composition.

APOLOGIA NENNII BRITONUM HISTORIOGRAPHI GENTIS BRITONUM.

§ 3. Ego Nennius, sancti Elbodi discipulus, aliqua excerpta scribere curavi, quæ hebetudo gentis Britanniæ dejecerat, quia nullam peri-

Nennius,

10 *Erratam rixantis linguæ.*] Exaratura (exaraturi ?) barbarizantis lingua, *L.*

22 *Apologia.*] Here commence the MSS. *G. I. K.* and *N.*

24 *Nennius.*] Ninnius, *I. K.*

24 *Sancti Elbodi.*] Elvodusi, *G. I.*; Elvodugi, *K. M. N.*; Elbodugi, Lewis's Introd. to Brit. Hist. p. 39.

tiam habuerunt, neque ullam commemorationem in libris posuerunt doctores illius insulæ Britanniæ. Ego autem coacervavi omne quod inveni, tam de annalibus Romanorum, quam de chronicis sanctorum Patrum, id est, Hieronymi, Eusebii, Isidori, Prosperi, et de annalibus Scottorum Saxonumque, et ex traditione veterum nostrorum, quod multi doctores atque librarii scribere tentaverunt, nescio quo pacto difficilius reliquerunt, an propter mortalitates frequentissimas, vel clades creberrimas bellorum. Rogo, ut omnis lector, qui legerit hunc librum, det veniam mihi, quia ausus sum post tantos hæc tanta scribere quasi garrula avis, vel quasi quidam invalidus arbiter. Cedo illi, qui plus noverit in ista peritia quam ego.

His sources of information.

2 *Doctores.*] Doctrinæ, Thomas, p. 39.

6 *Annalibus Scottorum Saxonumque.*] Scriptis Scottorum Anglorumque, *L.*

12 *Ausus.*] With the exception of *M.* the MSS. agree in the faulty reading 'cujus.' Camden's MS. reads 'conatus.'

14 *Avis.*] Anus, Camd. MS.

15 *Peritia quam.*] Peritia satis quam, *L.*

HISTORIA BRITONUM,

AUCTORE NENNIO.

§ 4. A principio mundi usque ad Diluvium, anni duo millia ducenti quadraginta duo; a Diluvio usque ad Abraham, anni nongenti quadraginta duo; ab Abraham usque ad Moysen, anni sexcenti quadraginta; a Moyse usque ad David, anni quingenti; et a David usque Nabuchodonosor, anni sunt quingenti sexaginta novem.

§ 5. Ab Adam usque ad Transmigrationem Babyloniæ, anni sunt quatuor millia quingenti treceni septuaginta novem; a Transmigratione Babyloniæ usque ad Christum, quingenti sexaginta sex; ab Adam vero usque ad passionem

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Notes and Various Readings.

[3] *A principio.*] Here commence the MSS. marked *A. D. E. H. L* 2, *P. Q. R.* and the edition *a.* For the Editor's observations upon the chronology of this work, the reader is referred to the Preface.

[4] *Anni* 2242.] 2042, *a.*

[5] *Anni* 942.] 842, *E.*

[6] *Anni* 640.] 600, *a.*

[7] *David.*] Salomonem et primam ædificationem Templi anni 488; a Salomone usque ad Transmigrationem (?) Templi, quæ sub Dario rege Persarum facta est, anni 512 computantur. Porro a Dario usque ad prædicationem Christi, et usque ad 15 annum imperii imperatoris Tiberii explentur anni 548, ita simul fiunt ab Adam usque ad prædicationem Christi et 15 annum imperii imperatoris Tiberii 5228. A passione Christi peracti sunt anni 946, ab incarnatione autem ejus sunt anni 976, et 5 annus Eadmundi regis Anglorum. Prima igitur ætas, (see § 6.) *a.*

[9] *Sunt* 569.] 579, *G. N.*

[11] *Sunt* 4879.] 4779, *D. E. H. K. P. b.*; 4789, *G. N.*

[13] *Quingenti sexaginta sex.*] 563, *D. E. G. H. P. R.*

Christi, anni sunt quinque millia ducenti viginti octo; a passione autem Christi peracti sunt anni septingenti nonaginta sex; ab incarnatione autem ejus anni sunt octingenti triginta unus.

§ 6. Prima igitur ætas mundi ab Adam usque ad Noe; secunda, a Noe usque ad Abraham; tertia, ab Abraham usque ad David; quarta ætas, a David usque ad Danielem; quinta ætas, a Daniele usque ad Johannem Baptistam; sexta, a Johanne usque ad Judicium, in quo Dominus noster Jesus Christus veniet judicare vivos ac mortuos et seculum per ignem.

Britain, its situation,

§ 7. BRITTANNIA insula a quodam Bruto, consule Romano, vocatur. Hæc consurgit ab Africo boreali ad occidentem versus, octingentorum in longitudine millium, ducentorum in latitudine spatium habet. In ea sunt viginti octo civitates, et innumerabilia promontoria, cum innumeris castellis ex lapidibus et latere fabricatis; et in ea habitant quatuor gentes, Scotti, Picti, Saxones atque Brittones.

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[1] *Sunt* 5228.] 5208, *D. E. K*†; 5224, *G. N.*; 5200, *b.*

[2] *Anni* 796.] 796, (879 ‖) *N.*; 879, *G.*; 800, *L.*

[4] *Sunt* 831.] 912, *G. N.*; 832, *L.* After this date, these MSS. and *I.* and *M.* add,—'usque ad 30 annum Anawrauht [Anaraught, *I.* Enarauth, *L.* Avaraught, *M.*] regis Moniæ, id est, Mon, qui regit modo regnum Wenedoticæ regionis, id est, Guernet [Guyned, sive Guernet, *I.* Ouernet, *N.* Guermet, *L.*] Fiunt igitur anni ab exordio mundi usque in annum præsentem 6108.' In *G.* and *K.* this passage is added in the margin of the MS.; in the other copies it is inserted in the text.

[5] *Prima.*] The words from 'prima' to 'ignem' are omitted in *I.*

[12] *Ignem.*] The MSS. *L. M.* and *N.* here add,—'Britanniæ igitur experimentum juxta traditionem veterum explicare curabo.'

[13] *Brittannia.*] Here commence the MSS. *B. C. F. O.*

[13] *Insula a quodam Bruto.*] Insula a Brittone filio Isioconis [Hisicionis, *I. K. L.*], qui fuit filius Alani de genere Japhedi, dicta est, vel, ut alii dicunt, a quodam Bruto, *G. H.*

[14] *Africo boreali.*] Africa brumali, *P.*

[17] *Viginti octo civitates.*] 31, *I*; 33, *a.* In *O.* and *a.* a list of these cities is inserted.

[20] *Habitant.*] Prius habitabant, *D. E. G. H. K. L. M. P.*

[21] *Brittones.*] Antiqui Brittones, *a.*

Its islands,

§ 8. Tres magnas insulas habet, quarum una vergit contra Armoricas, et vocatur Inisgueith; secunda sita est in umbiculo maris inter Hiberniam et Brittanniam, et vocatur nomen ejus Eubonia, id est, Manau; alia sita est in extremo limite orbis Brittanniæ ultra Pictos, et vocatur Orc. Sic in proverbio antiquo dicitur, quando de judicibus vel regibus sermo fuit, 'Judicavit Brittanniam cum tribus insulis.'

Its rivers,

§ 9. Sunt in ea multa flumina, quæ confluunt ad omnes partes; id est, ad orientem, ad occidentem, ad meridiem, ad septentrionem. Sed tamen duo flumina præclariora ceteris fluminibus, Tamesis ac Sabrina, quasi duo brachia Brittanniæ, per quæ olim rates vehebantur ad portandas divitias pro causa negotiationis. Brittones olim implentes eam a mari usque ad mare judicaverunt.

Its inhabitants, namely Trojans.

§ 10. Si quis scire voluerit quo tempore post Diluvium habitata est hæc insula, hoc experimentum bifarie inveni. In annalibus autem Romanorum sic scriptum est. Æneas post Trojanum bellum cum Ascanio filio suo venit ad

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[2] *Armoricas.*] Armorinas, *A.*; id est, ultra marinos Britones, *I. K. L.*; Armonicas, *R.*

[2] *Inisgueith.*] With, *G. H.*; quam Britones insulam Gueid vel Guith vocant, quod Latine 'Divortium' dici potest, *I. K. L.*; insula Guerth, *a.*; Wiht, *P. R.* Now the Isle of Wight.

[5] *Manau.*] Manay, Euboniamanay, *P.*; Mana, *MSS.* Camden, in his Britannia, col. 1051, edit. 1695, cites a copy of Nennius which had the reading Manau Guotodin. Now the Isle of Man.

[7] *Orc.*] Orcania, *D. G.*; Orcanie, *E. P.*; Orch, *F. a.*; Orcades, id est, sub arco posita, *I. K.* Now the Orkney Islands.

[14] *Brachia.*] Brachiatoria, *E. G. I. P. Q. R.*

[17] *Ad mare.*] Id est, a Totenes usque ad Catenes, *I. K. L. N.*

[21] *Scriptum est.*] De Romanis vero et Græcis trahunt etymologiam, id est, de matre Lavinia, filia Latini regis Italiæ, et progenie Silvani, filii Inahi, filii Dardani. Idem Dardanus filius Saturni regis Græcorum perrexit ad partem Asiæ, et ille ædificavit urbem Trojæ. . . . . . Brutus consul fuit in Roma imperii Romani quando expugnavit Hispaniam ac detraxit eam in servitutem Romæ, et postea tenuit Brittanniam insulam, quam habitabant Bryttones, Romanorum filii, olim Silvio Posthumo orti. Ideo dicitur Posthumus, quia, post mortem Æneæ, patris ejus, natus est; et fuit mater ejus La-

Italiam, et, superato Turno, accepit Laviniam filiam Latini, filii Fauni, filii Pici, filii Saturni, in conjugium; et post mortem Latini regnum obtinuit Romanorum vel Latinorum. Ascanius autem Albam condidit, et postea uxorem duxit, et peperit ei filium nomine Silvium. Silvius autem duxit uxorem, et gravida fuit, et nunciatum est Æneæ quod nurus sua gravida esset; et misit ad Ascanium filium suum, ut mitteret magum suum ad considerandam uxorem et exploraret quid haberet in utero, si masculum vel feminam, et magus consideravit uxorem et reversus est. Propter hanc vaticinationem magus occisus est ab Ascanio, quia dixit Ascanio quod masculum haberet in utero mulier, et filius mortis erit, quia occideret patrem suum et matrem suam, et erit exosus omnibus hominibus. Sic evenit; in nativitate illius mulier mortua est, et nutritus est filius, et vocatum est nomen ejus Bruto. Post multum intervallum, juxta vaticinationem magi, dum ipse ludebat cum aliis, ictu

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vinia super clandestina, quando prægnans erat. Ideo Silvius dictus est, quia in silva natus est; ideo Silvatici dicti sunt Romani reges et Brittones, qui de eo nati sunt, sed a Bruto Bryttones, et de Bruti stirpe surrexerunt. Æneas (7, 21) *a.*

[4] *Ascanius.*] Æneas, *A. B.* &c.

[6] *Silvius autem.*] Ascanius autem, *P. a.*

[8] *Æneæ.*] Ascanio, *R.*

[11] *Utero.*] Utero mulier; et filius esset omnium Hytalorum fortissimus, amabilis omnibus hominibus. Propter, *a.*

[13] *Occisus est ab Ascanio.*] Occisus est ab Ascanio. Sic evenit, *a.*

[20] *Bruto.*] Britto, Brito, Brutus, *MSS.* The margins of *G. K.* and *N.* exhibit the following addition. 'Hæc est genealogia istius Bruti exosi nunquam ad sævos (?), id est, Britones, ducti, quamquam [quandoque, *K.*] volebant Scotti, nescientes originis sui, ad istum domari. Brutus vero fuit filius Silvii [&c.], filii Jupiter de genere Cain, filii maledicti videntis et ridentis patrem Noe. Tros vero duos filios [&c.] Sic inveni ut tibi, Samuel, id est infans magistri mei, id est, Beulani presbyteri, in ista pagina scripsi; sed hæc genealogia non scripta in aliquo volumine Britanniæ, sed in scriptione mentis scriptoris fuit.' This passage, omitting the introductory and concluding sentences, is in *L.*

[21] *Ludebat.*] Luderet cum pueris, omnes superabat, ut omnium dominus videretur; idcirco autem invidia expulsus (9, 2) *a.*

sagittæ occidit patrem suum, non de industria sed casu. Et expulsus ab Italia, et Arminilis fuit, et venit ad insulas Maris Tyrreni, et expulsus est a Græcis causa occisionis Turni, quem Æneas occiderat, et pervenit ad Gallos usque, et ibi condidit civitatem Turonum, quæ vocatur Turnis. Et postea ad istam pervenit insulam, quæ a nomine suo accepit nomen, id est, Brittanniam, et implevit eam cum suo genere, et habitavit ibi. Ab illo autem die habitata est Brittannia usque in hodiernum diem.

§ 11. Æneas autem regnavit tribus annis apud Latinos; Ascanius regnavit annis triginta septem, post quem Silvius, Æneæ filius, regnavit annis duodecim; Posthumius annis triginta novem, a quo Albanorum reges Silvii appellati sunt, cujus frater erat Bruto. Quando regnabat Bruto in Brittannia, Heli sacerdos judicabat in Israel, et tunc archa Testamenti ab alienigenis possidebatur. Posthumius vero frater ejus apud Latinos regnabat.

§ 12. Post intervallum multorum annorum, non Picts,
minus octingentorum, Picti venerunt et occupaverunt insulas, quæ vocantur Orcades, et postea ex insulis vastaverunt regiones multas, et occupave-

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[2] *Arminilis.*] In the *MSS.* this word is variously written: Armilis, Armillis, Arimmillis, Ariminilis, Ariminis, Ariminis. In *K.* an interlinear gloss states that it is 'nomen loci.'

[6] *Turnis.*] Turonis; invasit tractum Armoricanum, de tractu autem Armoricano huc adveniens australes sibi partes insulæ ingentis vindicavit, et ex nomine suo Britanniam vocavit. Dicunt autem illi auctores quod, quando Bruto regnabat. H. Huntingdon, f. 171, b.

[22] *Post.*] This is preceded in *I.* by the title, 'De peritia Scottorum, quo tempore tenuerunt Hiberniam.'

[22] *Intervallum.*] Intervallum vero 80 annorum, contigit gentem Pictorum de Scythia oceanum ingressum, circumagente flatu, (as in Beda, § 7). H. Hunt. f. 171, b.

[23] *Octingentorum.*] 900, *D. E. G. H. I. K. L* 2. *P. R.*

[24] *Ex insulis.*] Insulis finitimis, *H. I. K. P.*

runt eas in sinistrali plaga Brittanniæ, et manent ibi usque in hodiernum diem. Tertiam partem Brittanniæ tenuerunt et tenent usque in hodiernum diem.

Scots.

§ 13. Novissime autem Scotti venerunt a partibus Hispaniæ ad Hiberniam. Primus autem venit Partholomæus cum mille hominibus, tam de viris et mulieribus, et creverunt usque ad quatuor millia hominum; et venit mortalitas super eos, et in una septimana omnes perierunt, et non remansit ex illis etiam unus. Secundus ad Hiberniam venit Nimeth, filius quidam Agnominis, qui fertur navigasse super mare annum et dimidium, et postea tenuit portum in Hibernia, fractis navibus ejus, et mansit ibidem per multos annos, et iterum navigavit cum suis et ad Hispaniam reversus est.

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1 *Sinistrali plaga.*] In the writings of the middle ages, especially in Gildas, Nennius, and Giraldus Cambrensis, 'sinistralis' means the north, and 'dextralis' the south. Usher has collected several instances in his Primord. pp. 80, 1021.

2 *Tertiam.*] Ibi tertiam, *MSS.*

5 *Novissime.*] According to Giraldus, as quoted in the following note, this event took place 300 years after the Flood.

7 *Partholomæus.*] Partholomus, *B. C. G. a.*; Bartholomæus, *E. K. R.*; 'Bartholanus, a Scythian.' Camd. Brit. col. 966. According to O'Flaherty, Ogyg. iii. 2, he arrived 312 years after the Deluge. See also Girald. Cambr. Topogr. Hibern. III. ii.; and O'Connor, Script. Rer. Hibern. Prologom. pp. xxv. xxxvi., where he shows the existence of a similar tradition in writers anterior to Nennius.

9 *Mortalitas.*] This is said to have happened at a place called 'Tam-leacht-muintire Phartholainn,' (*i. e.* Pestis-sepulcrale monumentum gentis Partholani,) now Tamlaet, near Dublin.—O'Conn. Rer. Hibern. iii. p. xviii.

12 *Nimeth.*] Nimech, *K. a.* Mineth, Leland, Coll. ii. 44. This took place, according to O'Flaherty, A.M. 2029, Ogyg. iii. 6, and is mentioned by an ancient Irish poet named Coeman: see O'Conn. Prolog. I. xxv. xxxviii.

12 *Agnominis.*] Or Aguominis. *D.* in an interlinear rubric, has 'Agenoris;' in *a.* a blank is left; 'Nemeth, the son of Aguomen.' Camd. Brit. col. 968. 'Nemedus, Agnominii filius, natione Scythicus.' Girald. Cambr. Topogr. Hibern. III. iii. In *I.* the arrival of Damhoctor, as in § 14, precedes that of the thirty ships from Spain.

16 *Reversus est.*] *I.* passes on to the last sentence of this section, and places the intermediate portion at the end of § 14.

Et postea venerunt tres filii cujusdam militis Hispaniæ cum triginta ciulis apud illos, et cum triginta conjugibus in unaquaque ciula, et manserunt ibi per spacium unius anni. Et postea conspiciunt turrim vitream in medio mari, et homines conspiciebant super turrim, et quærebant loqui ad illos, et nunquam respondebant; et ipsi uno anno ad oppugnationem turris properaverunt cum omnibus ciulis suis, et cum omnibus mulieribus, excepta una ciula, quæ confracta est naufragio, in qua erant viri triginta totidemque mulieres. Et aliæ naves navigaverunt ad expugnandam turrim; et dum omnes descenderent in littore, quod erat circa turrim, operuit illos mare et demersi sunt, et non evasit unus ex illis; et de familia illius ciulæ, quæ relicta est propter fractionem, tota Hibernia impleta est usque in hodiernum diem. Et postea venerunt paulatim a partibus Hispaniæ et tenuerunt regiones plurimas.

§ 14. Novissime venit Damhoctor, et ibi habitavit cum omni genere suo usque hodie in Brit-

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[1] *Cujusdam.*] *Om. A. B. C.* This was the Milesian colony, the sons of Golam, a Spanish knight, Ogygia iii. 16, where their arrival is ascribed to A.M. 2934. O'Connor, i. xxv. has shown that the tradition is anterior to the time of Nennius.

[2] *Ciulis.*] In the margin of *P.* this is explained by 'Naves longæ.'

[5] *Turrim vitream.*] Concerning the tower of glass and its frequent occurrence in the early Welsh legends, see Roberts's Cambr. Antiq. pp. 75, 78, and Davies's Mythology of the British Druids, p. 212. O'Connor states that this tower was built by a certain Conan upon the island called Tor-Inis, or Tory Island, and refers to a poem written long before A.D. 908, in proof of the antiquity of the tradition, Prolog. I. xxxvi; see also Ogyg. p. 83.

[7] *Uno anno.*] Unanimo consensu ad, *D. K. L.*; uno animo, *Q.*

[8] *Properaverunt.*] Præparaverunt, *B. C. P. a.*

[19] *Plurimas.*] Plurimas in Brittania, *a.*

[20] *Damhoctor.*] Clamhoctor, *D. H.*; Clamoctor, *P.*; Clam Hector, *I.* Enderbie, Cambria Triumphans, edit. 1661, p. 213, Elam Hoctor; Clan Hoctor, Camd. col. 968; Hoctor, Lel. Collect.

[21] *Genere.*] Gente, *MSS.*

[21] *Hodie.*] Quod superest usque hodie, *a.* Hodie. Nulla tamen certa historia originis Scotorum reperitur [continetur, *G.*]

tanniam. Istorith, Istorini filius, tenuit Dalrieta cum suis; Builc autem cum suis tenuit Euboniam insulam, et alias circiter; filii autem Liethan obtinuerunt in regione Demetorum et in aliis regionibus, id est, Guir et Cetgueli, donec expulsi sunt a Cuneda et a filiis ejus ab omnibus Brittannicis regionibus.

§ 15. Si quis autem scire voluerit quando, vel quo tempore fuit inhabitabilis et deserta Hibernia, sic mihi peritissimi Scottorum nunciaverunt. Quando venerunt per Mare Rubrum filii Israel, Ægyptii venerunt et secuti sunt eos, et demersi sunt, ut in Lege legitur. Erat vir nobilis de Scythia cum magna familia apud Ægyptios, et expulsus est a regno suo, et ibi erat quando Ægyptii mersi sunt, et non perrexit ad sequen-

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In Britannia quoque Historeth, *G. I. L.* Many of the *MSS.* read, 'hodie. In Britannia quoque Istoreth.'

[1] *Istorith.*] Yscroeth, *Enderb.* p. 213.

[1] *Istorini.*] Istorum, Istorim, Istorym, *MSS.*

[1] *Dalrieta.*] Dalmeta, *a.*; 'Dalrienda, which is a part of Scotland.' Enderb. p. 213; Dalneta, *C. D.*; Dariecta, *E.*

[3] *Euboniam.*] Euboliam, *P.*; the Isle of Man, see Ender. p. 213.

[3] *Et alias.*] Et in alis, *A. B.*

[4] *Liethan.*] Liethali, *a.* Bethan, *H. P.* Camden, Brit. col. 614, cites Nennius as here referring to 'the sons of Keianus, a Scot.' In Enderbie it is 'Bethoun,' in *Q.* 'Bethan.'

[4] *Demetorum.*] Dimectorum, ubi civitas est, quæ vocatur Nimeu, *L.*; Minev [*i.e.* St. David's], *G. I. N.* Dimetia, the Dyved of the inhabitants, comprehended the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

[5] *Regionibus, id est.*] Regionibus se dilataverunt. *P.*

[5] *Guir et Cetgueli.*] Guircetgueli, *A.*; Guhir cetgueli, *B. C. H.*; Guher cet Guely, *L.*; Guhil Cetgueli, *G. N.*; Guircergueli, *E.*; et alias provincias Guoher et Cetgueli, *a.* Guoher is probably the district in Wales called Gower; and Cetgueli appears to be the origin of Kydweli, in Carmarthenshire.

[6] *Cuneda.*] Cumeda, *B. C.* Kynedhav, or Cuneda Wledig, king of North Britain, died about A. D. 389, according to Roberts; but about A. D. 540, according to Enderbie, p. 213.

[6] *Filiis.*] They were eight in number; their names, and the districts which they occupied, may be seen in Enderbie, p. 213.

[9] *Inhabitabilis.*] Primum habitata fuerit, de hoc nihil apud venerabilem Bedam, sed apud quendam authorem reperi. H. Hunt. f. 172.

dum populum Dei. Illi autem, qui superfuerant, inierunt consilium ut expellerent illum, ne regnum illorum obsideret et occuparet, quia fratres illorum demersi erant in Rubrum Mare, et expulsus est. At ille per quadraginta et duos annos ambulavit per Affricam ; et venerunt ad Aras Philistinorum per lacum Salinarum, et venerunt inter Rusicadam et montes Azariæ, et venerunt per flumen Malvam, et transierunt per maritima ad Columnas Herculis, et navigaverunt Tyrrenum mare, et pervenerunt ad Hispaniam usque, et ibi habitaverunt per multos annos, et creverunt et multiplicati sunt nimis, et gens illorum multiplicata est nimis. Et postea venerunt ad Hiberniam post mille et duos annos postquam mersi sunt Ægyptii in Rubrum Mare, et ad regiones Darieta in tempore quo regnabat Brutus apud Romanos, a quo Consules esse cœperunt, deinde Tribuni plebis ac Dictatores. Et Consules rursus Rempublicam obtinuerunt per annos quadringentos quadraginta septem, quæ prius regia dignitate damnata fuerat. Brittones venerunt in tertia ætate mundi ad Brittanniam ; Scotti autem in quarta obtinuerunt Hiberniam. Scotti autem,

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3 *Fratres.*] Fortes, *B. C.* ; majores, *a*.

4 *Expulsus est.*] Expulsus est. Iste gener Pharonis erat, id est, mas Scotæ filiæ Pharonis, *G. I. K. N.* ; [a qua, ut fertur, Scotia fuit appellata, *L.*]

7 *Salinarum.*] Palmarum, *A.B.*

8 *Azariæ.*] Azaræ, *L. Q.* ; montana Syriæ, *D. L* 2, *P.* marg., *a*. Araret, *b*.

9 *Malvam.*] Malva, *MSS.*

9 *Maritima.*] Mauritaniam, H. Hunt. f. 172 ; maritaniam, *a*.

15 *Post* 1002 *annos.*] According to this statement they arrived in Ireland 529 years before the Christian era.

16 *Et ad regiones Darieta.*] These words are omitted in *a*, and in H. Hunt.

17 *Darieta.*] Dalrieta, *C. G. L. P. R.* ; Dalricta, *E* ; a district in Ulster.

22 *Damnata fuerat.*] Damnati fuerant, *A.* ; damnata fuerant, *B. C.*

23 *Scotti.*] Scithæ, *D. E. H. K. P.* [id est, Scotti, *G. I. K. L.*]

24 *Hiberniam.*] Hiberniam. Hæc cum non certissima sint, hoc tamen certum est quod ab Hispania Hiberniam venerunt, et inde pars eorum egressa tertiam in Britannia Britonibus et Pictis

qui sunt in occidente, et Picti de aquilone, pugnabant unanimiter et uno impetu contra Brittones indesinenter; quia sine armis utebantur Brittones. Et post multum intervallum temporis Romani monarchiam totius mundi obtinuerunt.

§ 16. A primo anno quo Saxones venerunt in Brittanniam usque ad annum quartum Mermini regis supputantur anni quadringenti viginti et novem. A nativitate Domini usque ad adventum Patricii ad Scottos quadringenti quinque anni sunt. A morte Patricii usque ad obitum sanctæ Brigidæ sexaginta anni. A nativitate Columbæ usque mortem sanctæ Brigidæ quatuor anni sunt. Initium compoti, viginti tres cycli decemnovennales, ab incarnatione Domini usque ad adventum Patricii in Hiberniam, et ipsi annos efficiunt numero quadringentos triginta octo. Et ab adventu Patricii ad cyclum decemnovennalem in quo sumus viginti duo cycli sunt, id est, quadringenti viginti unus sunt, duo anni in ogdoade usque in hunc annum in quo sumus.

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gentem addiderunt, nam et pars, quæ ibi remansit, adhuc eadem utitur lingua, et Navarri vocantur. H. Hunt. f. 172.

[2] *Brittones.*] Brittones pugnare, *I.*; armis Bryttones commorabantur, *a.*

[7] *Mermini.*] Mermiri, *C.* marg.; Meruini, *I. K. L.*; Mermeni, *a.*

[8] *Anni* 429.] Anni 439, *b.*

[10] *Ad Scottos.*] Ad Hiberniam, *D. H. I. K. L. P. R.*

[10] *Quadringenti quinque.*] 407, *L.*

[12] *Sexaginta.*] xl. anni, *P.* marg. *a. b.*; quatuor anni sunt. Initium, *B. C. D. F.* obviously an error arising from an omission.

[12] *A nativitate.*] A morte, *C.* mar.

[13] *Columbæ.*] Sanctæ Kolumkillæ, *D. H. I. P.*; Columkillæ, *K. L.* In *G.* and *K.* this passage concerning Columba is added in the margin.

[14] *Initium.*] The remainder of this section is omitted in *a.*

[15] *Decemnovennales.*] Decemnovennalis, *A. B. G.* Concerning the cycle of nineteen years, see Petavius de Doctrina Temporum, vi. 10, 11, edit. fol. 1705; Art de Vérifier les Dates, i. § xiv.

[17] *Numero* 438.] 437, *L.* This reading, although opposed by the best MSS., is apparently the more correct, since the cycle was finished in 437, not 438.

[19] *Quadringenti viginti unus.*] 410, *G.*; 411, *H. L* 2, *P. b.*; 423, *I.*; 429, *b.*

[20] *Duo anni.*] Tres anni, *L. b.*

[21] *In quo sumus.*] This cycle of nineteen years terminated in A.D. 854.

§ 17. Aliud experimentum inveni de isto Britto ex veteribus libris veterum nostrorum. Tres filii Noe diviserunt orbem in tres partes post Diluvium. Sem in Asia, Cham in Africa, Japhet in Europa dilataverunt terminos suos. Primus homo venit ad Europam de genere Japhet, Alanus, cum tribus filiis suis; quorum nomina sunt Hessitio, Armeno, Negue. Hissitio autem habuit filios quatuor, hi sunt, Francus, Romanus, Britto, Albanus. Armenon autem habuit quinque filios, Gothum, Ualagothum, Gebidum, Burgoandum, Longobardum. Neugo autem habuit tres filios; Wandalum, Saxonem, Boguarum. Ab Hisitione autem ortæ sunt quatuor gentes, Franci, Latini, Albani, et Britti. Ab Armenone autem quinque sunt, Gothi, Walagothi, Gebidi, Burgoandi, et Longobardi. A Neguio vero quatuor; Boguarii, Uandali, Saxones et Taringi. Istæ autem gentes subdivisæ sunt per totam Europam. Alanus, autem, ut aiunt, fuit filius Fetebir, filii

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5 *Europa.*] Europa. De genere Jafeth, *B.*

5 *Suos.*] Suos in tres partes, quia tot erant fratres. In Asia sunt provinciæ 15 . . . ., in Africa sunt provinciæ 12 . . . ., in Europa sunt provinciæ 14, [13, *P.*] Italia [Roma, *N. P. R.*], Calabria, Hispania, Alamannia, Macedonia, Tracia, Dalmatia, Pannonia, Polonia [Colonia, *N. P. R.*], Gallia, Aquitania, Britannia, Hibernia, Aquilonarii, [id est, Australia, *N.*] infra Oceanum, *G. H. L. N. P.*

8 *Hessitio.*] Hessicio, *B.*; Hisicion, *L. a.*; Ysicion, *P.*; Usicion, *R.*

8 *Armeno.*] Armenio, *B.*; Armenon, *L. R. a.*; Armenion, *P. N.*

8 *Negue.*] Negno, *L.*; Neguo, *N. P. R.*; Neugio, *a.*

9 *Romanus.*] Romanus, Alemannus et Brito, a quo primo Britannia habitata est, *G. L.*; Francum, Romanum, Alamannum et Brutonem, *a.*

13 *Tres.*] In *G. K. L. N.* and *R.* a fourth son, Targus, is added.

13 *Wandalum.*] Uadalus, *B.*

13 *Boguarum.*] Boganum, *a.*

14 *Hisitione.*] Hisicione primogenito Alani, *L. N.*

15 *Albani.*] Alemanni, *G. L. N. a.*

15 *Britti.*] Bruti, *B.*; Bryttones, *a.*

15 *Armenone autem.*] *K. L. N.* here add, 'secundo filio Alani.'

17 *Neguio.*] Negno autem tertio filio, *K. L. N.*

20 *Fetebir.*] Fethebir, *B.*; Fethuir, *Q. a.*

Ougomun, filii Thoi, filii Boib, filii Simeon, filii Mair, filii Aurthach, filii Oth, filii Abir, filii Rea, filii Ezra, filii Izrau, filii Baath, filii Jobaath, filii Jovan, filii Japhet, filii Noe, filii Lamech, filii Matusale, filii Enoch, filii Jareth, filii Malaleel, filii Canaan, filii Enos, filii Seth, filii Adam, filii Dei vivi. Hanc peritiam inveni ex traditione veterum, qui incolæ in primo fuerunt Brittanniæ.

§ 18. Brittones a Bruto dicti. Brutus filius Hisitionis, Hisition Alanei, Alaneus filius Reæ, filiæ Silviæ Reæ, filiæ Numæ Pamphilii, filii Ascanii; Ascanius filius Æneæ, filii Anchisæ, filii Troi, filii Dardani, filii Flise, filii Juvani, filii Japhet. Japhet vero habuit septem filios; primus Gomer, a quo Galli; secundus Magog, a quo Scythæ et Gothi; tertius Madianus, a quo Medi; quartus Juvan, a quo Græci; quintus Tubal, a quo Hebræi et Hispani et Itali; sextus Mosoch, a quo Cappadoces; septimus Tiras, a quo Traces. Hi sunt filii Japhet, filii Noe, filii Lamech.

Et rediam nunc ad id de quo digressus sum.

§ 19. Romani autem, dum acciperent dominium totius mundi, ad Brittannos miserunt legatos, ut obsides et censum acciperent ab illis, sicut accipiebant ab universis regionibus et insulis. Brittanni autem, cum essent tyranni et tumidi, legationem Romanorum contemserunt. Tunc Julius

[2] *Mair.*] Mair, filii Ethae, [&c.] The reader is informed that the MSS. here furnish a few literal differences, which it has not been thought necessary to retain.

[7] *Peritiam.*] Genealogiam, *G. H. L. R.*

[8] *Primo.*] Primis Britanniæ temporibus, *L.*; primordio accolæ, *a.*

[9] *Brittones.*] This section is omitted in *E. I. N. Q. R*, and is added in the margin of *P.*

[10] *Hisitionis.*] Hisicionis, *B.*

[15] *Gomer.*] Gomer, a quo Medos; quartus, *A.*; Gemer, *B.*; the omission is supplied from *L.*

[16] *Madianus.*] Aialanus, *L.*

[22] *Romani.*] It may be enough to mention that this information regarding Roman Britain should not be received without examination.

[27] *Julius Cæsar.*] The narrative of H. Hunt. may be here consulted.

Cæsar, cum accepisset singulare imperium primus et obtinuisset regnum, iratus est valde, et venit ad Brittanniam cum sexaginta ciulis, et tenuit in ostium Tamesis, in quo naufragium perpessæ sunt naves illius dum ipse pugnabat apud Dolobellum, qui erat proconsul regi Brittannico, qui et ipse Bellinus vocabatur, et filius erat Minocanni, qui occupavit omnes insulas Tyrreni maris; et Julius reversus est sine victoria, cæsis militibus et fractis navibus.

§ 20. Et iterum, post spatium trium annorum, venit cum magno exercitu trecentisque ciulis, et pervenit usque ad ostium fluminis, quod vocatur Tamesis. Et ibi inierunt bellum et multi ceciderunt de equis militibusque suis, quia supradictus proconsul posuerat sudes ferreas et semen bellicosum, id est, Cetilou, in vada fluminis, quod discrimen magnum fuit militibus Romanorum, et ars invisibilis; et discesserunt sine pace in illa vice. Gestum est bellum tertio, juxta locum qui dicitur Trinovantum; et accepit Julius imperium Brittannicæ gentis quadraginta septem annis ante

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5 *Apud Dolobellum.*] Dorobellum, *E.* Gale conjectures that we should here read 'pugnabant contra Bellinum;' others suppose that by 'Dolobellum' Deal is meant. Geoffry of Monmouth, IV. iii. calls it 'Dorobellum oppidum.' Contra Dolabellum, *L. L* 2. *P.* marg.

7 *Bellinus.*] Cassibelanus, *b.* marg.

7 *Minocanni.*] Mitiocani, *P.* ||. *b.*; Mitiorani, *Q.*

12 *Trecentisque.*] Sexcentisque, *L.*

16 *Proconsul.*] Consul, *a.*

16 *Bellicosum.*] Bellicorum, *K.* which interprets it in the margin by 'discidium,' and adds, 'Semen bellicorum, vel bellicosum, quæ calcitramenta vocantur, id est, Catheleu Britannice interpretatus est.' Bellicosum, quæ calcitramenta, id est, cethilocium, in vada, *L.*; Bellicorum, id est, cethiloii, *N.*; cathilou, *a.*; Bellicorum, id est Cethilou, *P.* According to Roberts, Chron. Kings of Britain, p. 78, it is derived from 'Coethawl,' a stake.

17 *Cetilou.*] Cechilou, *B. C. F.*; Cethilo (Cethilocium †), *K. R.*

17 *Quod.*] *Om. A.*; quod discrimen fuit magnum, ars enim erat latenter constructa et invisibilis militibus Romanorum, *a.*

19 *Pace.*] Victoria vel pace, *a.*

21 *Trinovantum.*] Trinovantum a Romanis contra Britones, *b.*

nativitatem Christi, ab initio autem mundi quinque millia ducentorum quindecim.

Julius igitur primus in Brittanniam pervenit, et regnum et gentem tenuit; et in honorem illius Quintilem mensem Julium debere Romani decreverunt vocari. Et idibus Martis [15 Mar.] Caius Julius Cæsar in curia occiditur, tenente Octaviano Augusto monarchiam totius mundi, et censum a Brittannia ipse solus accepit, ut Virgilius ait:

'Purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni.'

§ 21. Secundus post hunc Claudius imperator venit, et in Brittannia imperavit, annis quadraginta octo post adventum Christi, et stragem et bellum fecit magnum, non absque detrimento militum, tamen victor fuit in Brittannia, et postea cum ciulis perrexit ad Orcades insulas, et subjecit sibi, et fecit eas tributarias. In tempore illius quievit dare censum Romanis a Brittannia, sed Brittannicis imperatoribus redditum est. Regnavit autem annis tredecim, mensibus octo, cujus monumentum in Mogantia apud Longobardos ostenditur; ubi, dum ad Romam ibat, defunctus est.

§ 22. Post centum et sexaginta septem annos post adventum Christi, Lucius Brittannicus rex, cum omnibus regulis totius Brittannicæ gentis, baptismum suscepit, missa legatione ab imperatoribus Romanorum, et a papa Romano Eucharisto.

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2 *Quindecim.*] xii. *a. b. L* 2, marg.; *P.* marg.

9 *Virgilius.*] Georg. ii. 25.

13 *Quadraginta octo.*] 47, *a.*

16 *Tamen.*] A marginal gloss in *P.* adds 'sive nunquam.'

21 *Octo.*] Septem, *P.*

24 *Post* 167 *annos.*] Post 164 annos, *K. L. L* 2, *N. P. R.*

25 *Lucius.*] Lucius, agnomine Lever Maur, id est, 'Magni splendoris,' propter fidem, quæ in ejus tempore venit, *K.* marg. *L.*

27 *Imperatoribus.*] Imperatore, *B. C.*

28 *Eucharisto.*] Evaristo, *B.C. D. a.* In *P.* the following note is added by the original scribe,

§ 23. Tertius fuit Severus, qui transfretavit ad Brittannos; ubi, ut receptas provincias ab incursione barbarica faceret tutiores, murum et aggerem a mari usque ad mare per latitudinem Brittanniæ, id est, per centum triginta duo millia passuum, deduxit; et vocatur Brittannico sermone Guaul. Propterea jussit fieri inter Brittones et Pictos et Scottos; quia Scotti ab occidente, et Picti ab aquilone unanimiter pugnabant contra Brittones, nam et ipsi pacem inter se habebant; et non multo post intra Brittanniam Severus moritur.

§ 24. Quartus fuit Karitius imperator et tyrannus, qui et ipse in Brittanniam venit tyrannide, quia propterea tyrannus fuit pro occisione Severi; et cum omnibus ducibus Romannicæ gentis, qui erant cum eo in Brittannia, transverberavit omnes regulos Brittannorum, et vindicavit valde Severum ab illis, et purpuram Brittanniæ occupavit.

§ 25. Quintus Constantius, Constantini magni

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in the margin, 'Mentitur, quia primus annus Evaristi fuit A.D. 79, primus vero annus Eleutherii, quem debuit nominasse, fuit A.D. 161.'

7 *Guaul.*] Gaaul, *L* 2, *P. a.*; Gual, *N.*; Gauul, *K.* which adds in the margin, 'Per 130 [132, *L.*] vero miliaria, passum unum [passus, *L.*], a Penguaul [Pengaaul, *L.*], quæ villa Scottice Cenail, Anglice vero Peneltun dicitur, usque ad ostium fluminis Cluth et Cairpentaloch, quo murus ille finitur rustico opere. Severus ille prædictus construxit, sed nihil profuit. Carautius postea imperator re-edificavit, et septem castellis munivit inter utraque ostia, domumque rotundam politis lapidibus super ripam fluminis Carun, quod a suo nomine nomen accepit, fornicem triumphalem in victoriæ memoriam erigens construxit.' *K. L. N.* Another marginal note follows in *K.*; 'Anglice vero Peultun dicitur a flumine Kaldra usque ad Riminden.'

11 *Non multo post.*] Post multum tempus... Eboraci moritur, *a.*

12 *Moritur.*] Dolo Brittanorum Eboraci moritur intra Brittaniam, *N. P.*

16 *Qui erant cum eo.*] Qui erant cum eo, Bryttaniam verberavit ac omnes regulos ducesque Bryttonum, et vindicavit in illis Severum, et purpuram Bryttanniæ devastavit, *a.*

18 *Valde Severum.*] Valde sanguinem Severi, *K.*

19 *Occupavit.*] Occupavit, vel vastavit, *L* 2.

filius fuit, et ibi moritur, et sepulcrum illius monstratur juxta urbem, quæ vocatur Cair Segeint; ut literæ, quæ sunt in lapide tumuli, ostendunt. Et ipse seminavit tria semina, id est, auri, argenti, ærisque, in pavimento supradictæ civitatis, ut nullus pauper in ea habitaret unquam; et vocatur alio nomine Minmanton.

§ 26. Sextus Maximus imperator regnavit in Brittannia; a tempore illius consules esse cœperunt, et Cæsares nunquam appellati sunt postea. Et sanctus Martinus in tempore illius claruit in virtutibus et signis, et cum eo locutus est.

§ 27. Septimus imperator regnavit in Brittannia Maximianus. Ipse perrexit cum omnibus militibus Brittonum a Brittannia, et occidit Gratianum regem Romanorum, et imperium tenuit totius Europæ, et noluit dimittere milites, qui perrexerunt cum eo, ad Brittanniam ad uxores suas, et ad filios suos, et ad possessiones suas; sed dedit illis multas regiones, a stagno quod est super verticem Montis Jovis usque ad civitatem quæ vocatur Cantguic, et usque ad Cumulum occiden-

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1 *Monstratur.*] Esse videtur, *a.*

2 *Cair Segeint.*] Vel Caircostaint, *K.* as an interlinear gloss; in *L.* inserted in the text. This town, the Segentium of Antoninus, was situated on a small river named the Seiont, near Carnarvon. The Chronicle of John of London (MS. Heralds' College) states, that in A.D. 1283 the body of Constantius was found there by King Edward the First. A marginal gloss in *L* 2. and *P.* erroneously regards this town as the same as 'Eboracum.'

7 *Minmanton.*] Mirmantum, *L* 2, *P.*; Mirmantun, *R.*; Minmanto, *C.*; vel Minimantone, *P.* marg.

17 *Milites.*] Belligeros suos, comites Brittones, ad uxores, *a.*

21 *Montis Jovis.*] The Great St. Bernard. Usher quotes a passage from the Life of Oudoceus, in the register of Llandaff, which states, that in his time the kingdom of Armorica extended as far as the Alps, Primord. p. 561.

22 *Cantguic.*] Canguic, *P.* Tanguren, *b.* Quoentavic was situated upon the river Quenta (now Carche), near the monastery of St. Josse and Estaples. It is mentioned by Heddius, (Vit. Wilf. c. xxiv.) Beda (Hist. Eccl. iv. 1), and by various other writers.

talem, id est, Cruc Ochidient. Hi sunt Brittones Armorici, et nunquam reversi sunt huc, usque in hodiernum diem. Propter hoc Brittannia occupata est ab extraneis gentibus, et cives expulsi sunt, usque dum Deus auxilium dederit illis. In veteri traditione seniorum nostrorum septem imperatores fuerunt a Romanis in Brittannia; Romani autem dicunt novem fuisse.

Octavus fuit alius Severus; qui aliquando in Brittannia manebat, aliquando ad Romam ibat, et ibi defunctus est.

Nonus fuit Constantius. Ipse regnavit sexdecim annis in Brittannia, et sextodecimo anno imperii sui obiit in Brittannia.

§ 28. Hucusque regnaverunt Romani apud Brittones quadringentis et novem annis. Brittones autem dejecerunt regnum Romanorum, neque censum dederunt illis, neque reges eorum acceperunt ut regnarent super eos, neque Romani ausi sunt ut venirent Brittanniam ad regnandum amplius, quia duces illorum Brittones occiderant.

The Britons rebel.

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1 *Cruc Ochidient.*] Cruthochidient, *D.* Its position is unknown. Davies explains the Welsh word 'Crug' as signifying 'Cippus, tumulus.' After this the following interpolation is added in the margin of *K.* and in the text of *I.* and *L.* 'Britones namque Armorici, qui ultra mare sunt, cum Maximo tyranno hinc in expeditionem exeuntes, quoniam redire nequiverant, occidentales partes Galliæ solo tenus vastaverunt, nec mingentes ad parietem vivere reliquerunt; acceptisque eorum uxoribus et filiabus in conjugium, omnes earum linguas amputaverunt, ne eorum successio maternam linguam disceret. Unde nos illos vocamus in nostra lingua Letewiccion [Lhet Vydion, *Camd.*] id est, Semitacentes, quoniam confuse loquuntur. Hi sunt Britones' . . . . It is also quoted by Camden, Brit. p. 79, edit. 1607.

3 *Propter.*] Propter illorum absentiam Britannia superata est ab alienigenis, *D.* marg., *P. a. b.*

13 *Sextodecimo.*] Septimodecimo, *G. H. P. R. a. b.*

14 *Obiit.*] Obiit, quasi dolo voraciter occisus in Britannia, ut aiunt; ita ut legimus apud Britones regnaverunt Romani per 408 annos, *a.* Obiit dolo occisus, *P.*

14 *Brittannia.*] Britannia, Eboraci, ut dicunt, *D. E. G. K. P. R.*

17 *Dejecerunt.*] In *P.* this word is expuncted, and 'contemserunt' is substituted by the first scribe.

The Roman empire.

§ 29. Iterum repetendus est sermo de Maximiano Tyranno. Gratianus cum fratre Valentiniano regnavit sex annis; et Ambrosius Mediolanensis episcopus clarus habebatur in Catholicorum dogmate. Valentinianus cum Theodosio regnavit annis octo. Synodus Constantinopolim colligitur a trecentis decem et octo patribus, in qua omnes hæreses damnantur. Hieronymus tum presbyter Bethleem in toto mundo claruit. Dum Gratianus imperium regebat in toto mundo, in Brittannia, per seditionem militum, Maximus imperator factus est. Qui mox dum in Gallias transfretaret, Gratianus Parisiis, Meroblaudis magistri militum proditione, superatus est, et fugiens Lugduni captus atque occisus est. Maximus Victorem filium suum consortem regni fecit. Martinus Turonensis episcopus in magnis virtutibus claruit. Post multum intervallum temporis a Valentiniano et Theodosio Consulibus, in tertio ab Aquileia lapide spoliatus indumentis regalibus sistitur et capite damnatur. Cujus filius Victor eodem anno ab Arbogaste comite interfectus est in Gallia.

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[1] *Maximiano.*] Maximo, *L.*

[2] *Fratre.*] Patre, *MSS.*

[2] *Valentiniano.*] Valentiniano, *A.* ‖; Valentiano, *B.*; Valentino, *a.*

[3] *Sex annis.*] Annis tribus, *D. E. G. P. R.*; annis septem, *a.*

[6] *Annis octo.*] Annis 7, *E.*

[7] *A* 318 *patribus.*] A 350 patribus, *D. E. G. H. P. R. a.*

[11] *Maximus.*] Maximianus, *MSS.*

[13] *Parisiis, Meroblaudis.*] The MSS. here being faulty, the text has been amended, in a few instances, by a comparison of their readings with Prosper of Aquitain, A.D. 384, from whose Chronicle a considerable portion of these details regarding the later Roman Emperors is extracted.

[14] *Et fugiens . . . occisus est.*] *Om. B. C. D.*

[15] *Maximus . . . .fecit.*] *Om. E. H.* and added in the margin of *P.*

[20] *Aquileia.*] Wilrileisa, *G.*; Uuilasia, *H.*; Inclusus in Muletta, *b.*; Mulena, *P.*

[22] *Arbogaste.*] Argabaste, *E. G. K.*; Argeste, *A. B.*; Argubuste, *a.*

[23] *Gallia.*] Gallia, peractis ab initio mundi 5690 annis, *D. G. H. N. P. a.*; ab incarnatione Domini, 391, *I. L.*; 491, *K.*

The Britons send an embassy to Rome.

§ 30. Tribus vicibus occisi sunt duces Romanorum a Brittannis. Brittones autem dum anxiebantur a barbarorum gentibus, id est, Scottorum et Pictorum, flagitabant auxilium Romanorum. Et dum legati mittebantur cum magno luctu, et cum sablonibus super capita sua intrabant et portabant magna munera secum Consulibus Romanorum pro admisso scelere occisionis ducum, et suscipiebant Consules grata dona ab illis, et promittebant cum juramento accipere jugum Romanici juris, licet durum fuisset. Et Romani venerunt cum maximo exercitu ad auxilium eorum, et posuerunt Imperatores in Brittannia, et composito Imperatore cum ducibus, revertebatur exercitus ad Romam usque, et sic alternatim per trecentos et quadraginta octo annos faciebant. Brittones autem propter gravitatem imperii occidebant duces Romanorum, et auxilium postea petebant. Romani autem ad imperium auxiliumque, et ad vindicandum, veniebant, et spoliata Brittannia auro argentoque, cum ære, et omni preciosa veste, et melle, cum magno triumpho revertebantur.

Reign of Vortigern.

§ 31. Factum est autem post supradictum bellum, id est, quod fuit inter Brittones et Romanos, quando duces illorum occisi sunt, et post occisionem Maximi tyranni, transactoque Romanorum imperio in Brittannia, per quadraginta

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10 *Promittebant cum.*] Promittebant ergo Brittones cum, *P.*

13 *Imperatores.*] Duces et Imperatores, *D. E. G. K. a.*; Duces et Imperatorem, *P*||.

15 *Revertebatur.*] Revertebantur, *A. B. C.*

16 *Per* 348 *annos.*] Per 448 annos, *D. E. H. P. Q.*; 449, *G. I. K. L.*; 443, *a.*; 400, *b.*

19 *Petebant.*] In *P.* after this word, 'ab eis' are added in the margin by the first scribe.

20 *Vindicandum.*] Vindictam propinquorum, *D.* marg.; vindictam proximorum, *P.* marg., *a. b.*

22 *Et melle.*] Et vellere, *I.*; *P.* adds 'et muneribus' in the margin.

27 *Maximi.*] Maximiani, *D. N.*; et victoriam Maximiani, qui Gratianum occidit, *D.* and *P.* marg., *a.*

annos fuerunt sub metu. Guorthigirnus regnavit in Brittannia, et dum ipse regnabat in Brittannia, urgebatur a metu Pictorum Scottorumque, et a Romanico impetu, necnon et a timore Ambrosii.

Arrival of the Saxons.

Interea venerunt tres ciulæ a Germania expulsæ in exilio, in quibus erant Hors et Hengist, qui et ipsi fratres erant, filii Guictgils, filii Guitta, filii Guectha, filii Vuoden, filii Frealaf, filii Fredulf, filii Finn, filii Folcwald, filii Geta, qui fuit, ut aiunt, filius Dei. Non ipse est Deus Deorum, Amen, Deus exercituum, sed unus est ab idolis eorum, quæ ipsi colebant.

Guorthigirnus suscepit eos benigne, et tradidit eis insulam, quæ in lingua eorum vocatur Tanet, Brittannico sermone Ruoihin. Regnante Gratiano secundo Equantio, Saxones a Guorthigirno suscepti sunt, anno quadringentesimo quadragesimo septimo post passionem Christi.

Mission of St. Germanus;

§ 32. In tempore illius venit Sanctus Germanus ad prædicandum in Brittannia, et claruit apud

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[2] *Regnabat in Brittannia.*] Pugnabat, *P. Q. b.* marg.

[3] *Scottorumque.*] Camden quoting this passage, p. 77, edit. 1607, adds here, 'et a Romanorum, qui hic remanserant, impetu.'

[7] *Guictgils.*] Guictglis, *A. B. C. a.*

[7] *Guitta.*] Guigta, *B. C.*; Gurgta, *D. E. K.*; Gurtha, *H. P.*; Gurgat, *I.*

[8] *Frealaf.*] Frealf, *D.P.*; Freallas, *E.*

[8] *Filii Fredulf.*] *Om. G.*

[9] *Folcwald.*] Fodepald, *A. B.*; Fodewald, *F.*

[12] *Colebant.*] Hæc est genealogia istorum marum, de quibus primo creverunt Saxones, *I. L. N.*

[15] *Ruoihin.*] Ruichun, *D.*; Ruoichim, *E.*; Ruoichin, *G. H. P.*; Ruithina, *L.*; Rudithin, Ruithon, Ruoithin, *b.*; Roihin, *a.*

[15] *Regnante . . Saxones.*] Regnante Martiano secundo quando Saxones, *D. E. G. P.* The Emperor Marcianus reigned from A.D. 453 to 457.

[16] *Equantio.*] Equantio Romæ, *a.*

[17] *Anno* 447.] Anno 337, *A. B. C.*; 448, *E.*; 347, *F. P*||. *b.*; 400, *b.*

[18] *Christi.*] Christi, a tempore quo advenerunt primo ad Bryttanniam Saxones usque ad primum imperii anni regis e[a] ad mundi [Eadmundi ?] 542 ad hunc, in quo nos scribimus, annos traditione seniorum 547 didicimus, quippe quia iste imperii quintus antedicti regis est annus. In tempore illo, (§ 32.) *a.*

[19] *Germanus.*] Germanus Antisiodorensium urbis episcopus, *D. E.*

illos in multis virtutibus, et multi per eum salvi facti sunt, et plurimi perierunt. Aliquanta miracula, quæ per illum fecit Deus, scribenda decrevi.

His actions while in England.

Primum miraculum de miraculis ejus. Erat quidam rex iniquus atque tyrannus valde, cui nomen erat Benli. Illum vir sanctus voluit visitare, et properare disposuit ad iniquum regem, ut prædicaret illi. At cum ipse homo Dei venisset ad ostium urbis cum comitibus suis, venit portarius et salutavit eos, et miserunt eum ad regem, et rex durum responsum dedit illis et cum juramento dixit, 'Si fuerint vel si manserint usque ad caput anni, non venient unquam in medio urbis meæ.' Dum ipsi exspectarent janitorem, ut nunciaret illis sermonem tyranni, dies declinabat ad vesperum et nox appropinquabat, et nescierunt quo irent. Interea venit unus de servis regis e medio urbis, et inclinavit se ante virum Dei, et nunciavit illis omnia verba tyranni, et invitavit illos ad casam suam, et exierunt cum eo, et benigne suscepit eos. Et ille nihil habebat de omnibus generibus jumentorum, excepta una vacca cum vitulo; et occidit vitulum, et coxit, et posuit ante illos. Et præcepit Sanctus Germanus ut non

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[4] *Miraculum.*] These miracles are deservedly rejected by Bosch, in the Acta Sanctorum, Jul. v. vii. p. 198, who adduces numerous proofs of their errors in chronology.

[6] *Benli.*] Benli, in regione Ial, *I.*; in *K.* it is a gloss added above the line; in regione Dalreatæ, *b.*; Belinus, *P.* marg., *a. b.*; Beluni, *b.*; Benty, *B.* Usher, in his Primord. p. 334, cites the Polichronicon, which, upon the authority of a Legend of Germanus, ascribes to Vortigern what is here said to have been done by Benli. Ial, or Yale, is a district in Denbighshire, Camd. col. 681; and Gunn quotes the Cambrian Biography to show that Benli Gawr, or the Mighty, was a chieftain of that country who lived about the middle of the fifth century.

[12] *Caput anni.*] A Welsh expression, synonymous with 'Initium anni.' See Davies's Welsh Dict. in v. Pen.

[23] *Vitulum.*] A miracle similar to the one here told is recorded of Fingar, an Irish saint, see Acta SS. Mart. v. iii. p. 458, § 10. Gunn states, upon the authority of a native, that the present story is still current in Wales.

confringerent os de ossibus ejus, et sic factum est; et in crastino vitulus inventus est ante matrem suam sanus et vivus, incolumisque.

§ 33. Iterum de mane surrexerunt, ut impetrarent salutationem tyranni; at ipsi, cum orarent et exspectarent juxta portam arcis, et ecce! vir unus currebat, et sudor illius a vertice usque ad plantas pedum distillabat. Inclinavit se ante illos, et dixit Sanctus Germanus, 'Credis in sanctam Trinitatem?' et respondit illi, 'Credo,' et baptizatus est, et osculavit eum. Et dixit illi, 'Vade in pace, in ista hora morieris, et Angeli Dei in aere exspectant te, ut gradieris cum illis ad Dominum, cui credidisti.' Et ipse lætus intravit in arcem, et Præfectus tenuit illum et alligavit, et ante tyrannum ductus et interfectus est. Mos enim erat apud nequissimum tyrannum nisi quis ante solis ortum pervenisset ad servitutem in arce, interficiebatur. Et manserunt tota die juxta portam civitatis, et non impetraverunt ut salutarent tyrannum.

§ 34. Solito ex more supradictus affuit servus; et dixit ei Sanctus Germanus, 'Cave ne unus homo maneat de hominibus tuis in ista nocte in arce.' Et ipse reversus est in arcem et deduxit filios suos, quorum numerus erat novem, et ipsi ad supradictum hospitium cum ipso reversi sunt. Et præcepit Sanctus Germanus manere eos jejunos, et, clausis januis, dixit, 'Vigilantes estote, et si quid evenerit, in arcem nolite aspicere, sed orate indesinenter et ad Dominum vestrum clamate.' Et post modicum intervallum noctis ignis de cœlo cecidit et combussit arcem, et omnes homines qui cum tyranno erant, et nusquam apparuerunt usque ad hodiernum diem; et arx non ædificata est usque hodie.

§ 35. In crastino die ille vir, qui hospitalis fuit

illis, credidit et baptizatus est cum omnibus filiis suis, et omnis regio cum eis; cui nomen erat Catel, et benedixit ei, et addidit et dixit, 'Non deficiet rex de semine tuo,' (ipse est Catell Durnluc,) 'et tu solus rex eris ab hodierna die.' Et sic evenit; et impletum est quod dictum est per Prophetam dicentem, 'Suscitans de pulvere egenum, et de stercore erigens pauperem, ut sedeat cum principibus, et solium gloriæ teneat.' Juxta verba Sancti Germani rex de servo factus est, et omnes filii ejus reges facti sunt, et de semine illorum omnis regio Ponisorum regitur usque in hodiernum diem.

The Saxons

§ 36. Factum est autem postquam metati sunt Saxones in supradicta insula Tanet, promisit rex supradictus dari illis victum et vestimentum absque defectione; et placuit illis, et ipsi promiserunt expugnare inimicos ejus fortiter. At illi barbari, cum multiplicati essent numero, non potuerunt Brittones cibare illos. Cum postularent cibum et vestimentum sicut promissum erat illis, dixerunt Brittones, 'Non possumus dare vobis cibum et vestimentum, quia numerus vester multiplicatus est, sed recedite a nobis, quia auxilio vestro non indigemus.' Et ipsi consilium fecerunt cum majoribus suis, ut pacem disrumperent.

§ 37. Hencgistus autem, cum esset vir doctus

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3 *Catel.*] Ketel, *D. E.*; Ketel Durnluc dux, *G.*; Chetel Durnluc dux, *H.*; Durnlyt, *b.* 'The proper reading is Cadell Deyrnllwg, or Tyrnllwg. Tyrnllwg, or Vale Royal, as the name implies, was the flat country extending from about Chester towards Shrewsbury; and hence Cadell was styled Cadell Deyrnllwg, or Tyrnllwg, that is, Cadell of the Vale Royal.' Gunn, p. 158.

4 *Tuo.*] Tuo in æternum, *L.*; tuo, qui vivat in longitudinem dierum, *N.*

6 *Prophetam.*] 1 Sam. i. 8.

14 *Metati sunt.*] Castra metati sunt, *L.*; morati sunt, *a.*

15 *Tanet.*] Taneth, id est, ars [arx?] corii, *G. N.*; added in *K.* above the line.

receive reinforcements from Germany.

atque astutus et callidus, cum explorasset super regem inertem et super gentem illius, quod sine armis utebantur, inito consilio, dixit ad regem Brittannicum, 'Pauci sumus, si vis mittemus ad patriam nostram, ut invitemus milites de militibus nostræ regionis, ut amplior sit numerus ad certandum pro te, et pro gente tua.' Et ille impetravit ut facerent, et miserunt, et legati transfretaverunt trans Tythicam vallem, et reversi sunt cum ciulis sedecim, et milites electi venerunt in illis, et in una ciula ex eis venit puella pulcra facie atque decorosa valde, filia Hencgesti. Postquam autem venissent ciulæ, fecit Hencgistus convivium Guorthigirno et militibus suis, et interpreti suo, qui vocabatur Ceretic, et puellam jussit ministrare illis vinum et siceram, et inebriati sunt et saturati nimis. Illis autem bibentibus, intravit Sathanas in corde Gurthigirni ut amaret puellam, et postulavit eam a patre suo per interpretem suum, et dixit, 'Omne quod postulas a me impetrabis, licet dimidium regni mei.' Et Hencgistus, inito consilio cum suis senioribus, qui venerant secum de insula Oghgul, quid peterent regi pro puella, unum consilium cum illis omnibus fuit, ut peterent regionem, quæ in lingua eorum vocatur Cantguaraland, in nostra autem lingua Chent. Et dedit

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[1] *Explorasset.*] Explorassetque regem indoctum et gentem vagitantem, et sine armis commorantem, inito, *a.*

[2] *Quod . . . utebantur.*] Quæ . . . utebatur, *A. B.*

[9] *Tythicam vallem.*] Scithicam vallem, *D. E. b.*; Scithiam, *a.*

[9] *Ciulis* 16.] Chiulis 17, *D. E. G. H. P.*

[15] *Ceretic.*] Cerdic, *D. E. P.*; Cerdic Elmet, nullo Brittone Brittonum sciente Saxonicam linguam præter istum Brittonem; studeat, qui legat, quo eventu evenit ipsi viro intelligere sermonem Saxonum. Hengistus itaque puellam jussit, *G. I. K.*; in which last MS. 'Elmet' is an interlinear gloss. *N.* places the whole in the margin.

[23] *Oghgul.*] Angul, *E. b.*; Oehgul, (vel Tingle,) *a.*

[25] *Cantguaraland.*] Canturguoralen, *A. B. C.*; Contgauralaun, *E.*; quæ vocatur Anglice Centland, Britannice autem Cæint, *a.*

illis, Guoyrancgono regnante in Cantia, et inscius erat quia regnum ipsis tradebatur Paganis, et ipse solus in potestatem illorum clam dari; et sic data est puella illi in conjugium, et dormivit cum ea, et amavit eam valde.

Arrival of Octha and Ebissa.

§ 38. Et dixit Hencgistus ad Guorthigirnum, 'Ego sum pater tuus, et consiliator tui ero, et noli præterire consilium meum unquam, quia non timebis te superari ab ullo homine, neque ab ulla gente, quia gens mea valida est. Invitabo filium meum cum fratrueli suo, bellatores enim viri sunt, ut dimicent contra Scottos; et da illis regiones, quæ sunt in aquilone, juxta murum, qui vocatur Guaul.' Et jussit ut invitaret eos, et invitati sunt Octha et Ebissa cum quadraginta ciulis. At ipsi, cum navigarent circa Pictos, vastaverunt Orcades insulas, et venerunt et occupaverunt regiones plurimas ultra Mare Frenessicum, usque ad confinium Pictorum. Et Hencgistus semper ciulas ad se paulatim invitavit, ita ut insulas de quibus venerant absque habitatore relinquerent, et dum gens illius crevisset et in virtute et in

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[1] *Guoyrancgono.*] Gnoiram cono, *D.*; Goirauegono, *E.*; Guoiracgono, *P.*; Guoranogono, *a.*; Guaranggono, Guoran cono, *b.*; Gorongi, Malmesb. f. 4; Guorong, Camd. col. 187. This is generally supposed to be a generic, not a proper name, and to mean a governor, or sub-king.

[3] *Dari.*] Dari, quem quidem dolor nimius exagitabat, quia regnum suum clam doloseque et imprudenter alienigenis datum est. *P.* marg., *a.*

[14] *Guaul.*] Guahle, *E.*; Waul, *H. Q.*; Gual, *L.*

[18] *Regiones plurimas.*] Plurimas insulas vel regiones, *N.*

[18] *Frenessicum.*] Fresicum, *D. E.P.*; Fresicum, id est, quod inter nos et Scottos usque ad confinia Pictorum, *G.* In *K.* and *N.* the reading is Fresicum, and it is explained by a marginal gloss, 'quod inter nos Scottosque est.' The words 'ultra mare Frenessicum' are omitted in *a.* The sea between Scotland and Ireland is called 'Mare Fresicum' by Nennius, and 'Farigi' by the Irish. Carte, i. 17, note; Camden translates it, 'beyond the Frith,' col. cxxii.

[20] *Insulas . . . absque.*] Insulas, quas habitabant, absque, *D.*; insulas, ad quas venerant, *A. B. C.*

multitudine venerunt ad supradictam civitatem Cantorum.

Vortigern marries his own daughter;

§ 39. Jam super omnia mala adjiciens Guorthigirnus accepit filiam suam uxorem sibi, et peperit ei filium; et hoc cum compertum esset a Sancto Germano, eum corripere venit cum omni clero Brittonum. Et dum conventa esset magna synodus clericorum ac laicorum in uno consilio, ipse rex præmonuit filiam suam ut exiret ad conventum, et ut daret filium suum in sinum Germani, et ut diceret quod ipse erat pater filii; et mulier fecit sicut erat edocta. Germanus autem eum benigne accepit et dicere cœpit, 'Pater tibi ero, nec te dimittam, nisi mihi novacula cum forcipe pectineque detur, et ad patrem tuum carnalem tibi dare liceat.' Et obedivit puer, et usque ad avum suum patremque carnalem Guorthigirnum perrexit, et puer illi dixit, 'Pater meus es, caput meum tonde et comam capitis mei.' Et ille siluit et tacuit, et puero respondere noluit, sed surrexit et iratus est valde, ut a facie Sancti Germani fugeret, et maledictus est, et damnatus a Sancto Germano et omni Brittonum consilio.

Censured by Germanus;

Builds a castle on Snowdun.

§ 40. Et postea rex ad se invitavit magos suos, ut quid faceret ab eis interrogaret. At illi dixerunt, 'In extremos fines regni tui vade, et arcem munitam invenies, ut te defendas; quia gens, quam suscepisti in regno tuo, invidet tibi et te per dolum occidet, et universas regiones, quas amasti, occupabit cum tua universa gente post mortem tuam.' Et postea ipse cum magis suis

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[1] *Civitatem.*] Regionem, *D.* and *P.* marg., *a.*

[9] *Ad conventum.*] Ad synodum, *a.*

[14] *Dimittam.*] Permittam, *MSS.*

[18] *Caput meum tonde.*] Concerning this custom, see Lhuyd, Archæolog. p. 234, and particularly Mabillon, Acta Sanct. Ord. S. Bened. sec. VIII. p. i. Præf. § 17.

[24] *Invitavit magos suos.*] Invitatis 12 magis, *a.*; invitavit omnes magnates suos, *L. P.*

[27] *Invenies.*] Ædifica, *a.*

arcem adipisci venit, et per multas regiones multasque provincias circumdederunt, et illis non invenientibus, ad regionem, quæ vocatur Guined, novissime pervenerunt; et illo lustrante in montibus Hereri, tandem in uno montium loco, in quo aptum erat arcem condere, adeptus est. Et magi ad illum dixerunt, 'Arcem in isto loco fac, quia tutissima a barbaris gentibus in æternum erit.' Et ipse artifices congregavit, id est, lapicidinos, et ligna et lapides congregavit, et cum esset congregata omnis materia, in una nocte ablata est materia, et tribus vicibus jussit congregari, et nusquam comparuit. Et magos arcessivit et illos percunctatus est, quæ esset hæc causa malitiæ, et quid hoc eveniret. At illi responderunt, 'Nisi infantem sine patre invenies et occidetur ille, et arx a sanguine suo aspergatur, nunquam ædificabitur in æternum.'

§ 41. Et ipse legatos ex consilio magorum per universam Brittanniam misit, utrum infantem sine patre invenirent. Et lustrando omnes provincias regionesque plurimas, venerunt ad Campum Elleti, qui est in regione, quæ vocatur Gleguissing, et pilæ ludum faciebant pueri. Et

Merlin found;

3 *Guined.*] Guoienit, *E. G. H. P.*; Guenet, *F.*; Guoienit, *K.*, which it glosses by 'Walliam;' Guenez, id est, Snoudune, *P.* marg. It expresses the whole of North Wales.

5 *Hereri.*] Heriri, id est, Snaudun, Anglice, *I. K.* gloss; Heremi, *P.* marg., *a.*; Snaudun, Craigereri incolis, *b.* marg. Dinas Emris, or the Fortress of Ambrosius, is said by tradition to be the spot here alluded to.

22 *Campum Elleti.*] Campum Electi, *D. E.*; Ælecti, vel Elleti, *a.*; Gleti, *b.* Supposed by Roberts to be the village called in Welsh 'Maesaleg,' i. e. Campus Electi, called at present 'Bassalig,' upon the river Ebwith, in Monmouthshire.

23 *Regione.*] Pago, vel regione, *a.*

24 *Gleguissing.*] Glouising, *E.*; Gleuisincg, *G.*; Gleuesingi, *H.* The orthography of the text is supported by Asser's Life of Alfred, 15, 12, edit. Camd. The district comprehended the tract of land between the rivers Usk and Rumney, in Monmouthshire; and derived its name from Gliwisus, father to the celebrated Welsh saint Gundlæus; see MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xiv. fol. 17.

ecce! duo inter se litigabant, et dixit alter alteri, 'O homo sine patre, bonum non habebis.' At illi de puero ad pueros diligenter percunctabantur, et cunctantes matrem si patrem haberet, et illa negavit et dixit, 'Nescio quomodo in utero meo conceptus est, sed unum scio, quia virum non cognovi unquam;' et juravit illis patrem non habere. Et illi eum secum duxerunt usque ad Guorthigirnum regem et eum insinuaverunt regi.

His conversation with Vortigern.

§ 42. Et in crastino conventio facta est, ut puer interficeretur. Et puer dixit regi, 'Cur viri tui me ad te detulerunt?' Cui rex ait, 'Ut interficiaris, et sanguis tuus circa arcem istam aspergetur, ut possit ædificari.' Respondit puer regi, 'Quis tibi monstravit?' Et respondit rex, 'Magi mei mihi dixerunt.' Et puer dixit, 'Ad me vocentur;' et invitati sunt magi et puer illis dixit, 'Quis revelavit vobis, ut ista arx a sanguine meo aspergeretur, et nisi aspergatur a sanguine meo in æternum non ædificabitur? Sed hoc cognoscam, quis vobis de me palam fecit?' Iterum puer dixit, 'Modo tibi, O rex, elucubrabo et in veritate tibi omnia satagam; sed magos tuos percunctor quid in pavimento istius loci est? Placet mihi, ut ostendant tibi quid sub pavimento habetur.' At illi dixerunt, 'Nescimus.' Et ille dixit, 'Comperior, stagnum in medio pavimenti est, venite et fodite, et sic invenietis.' Venerunt et foderunt, et fuit. Et puer ad magos dixit, 'Proferte mihi, quid est in stagno?' et siluerunt, et non potuerunt revelare illi. At ille dixit illis, 'Ego vobis revelabo; duo vasa sunt; et sic invenietis;' venerunt, et viderunt sic. Et puer ad magos dixit, 'Quid in vasis conclusis habe-

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8 *Habere.*] *L.* here adds, 'Timebat illa ne occideretur a rege iniquo, ideo patrem fateri noluit.'

tur?' at ipsi siluerunt et non potuerunt revelare illi. At ille asseruit, 'In medio eorum tentorium est, separate ea, et sic invenietis.' Et rex separari jussit, et sic inventum est tentorium complicatum, sicut dixerat. Et iterum interrogavit magos, 'Quid in medio tentorii est etiam nunc enarrate,' et non potuerunt scire. At ille revelavit, 'Duo vermes in eo sunt, unus albus et unus rufus; tentorium expandite.' Et extenderunt, et duo vermes dormientes inventi sunt. Et dixit puer, 'Exspectate et considerate quid facient vermes;' et cœperunt vermes ut alter alterum expelleret, alius autem scapulas suas ponebat ut eum usque ad dimidium tentorii expelleret, et sic faciebant tribus vicibus. Tamen tandem infirmior videbatur vermis rufus, et postea fortior albo fuit, et extra finem tentorii expulit, tunc victor alterum secutus trans stagnum est, et tentorium evanuit. Et puer ad magos refert, 'Quid significat mirabile hoc signum, quod factum est in tentorio?' et illi proferunt, 'Nescimus.' Et puer respondit, 'En revelatum est mihi hoc mysterium, et ego vobis propalabo.' Dixitque regi, 'Regni tui figura tentorium est; duo vermes duo dracones sunt; vermis rufus draco tuus est, et stagnum figura hujus mundi est. At ille albus draco, illius gentis quæ occupavit gentes et regiones plurimas in Brittannia, et pene a mari usque ad mare tenebit; et postea gens nostra surget, et gentem Anglorum trans mare viriliter dejiciet. Tu, tamen, de ista arce vade, quia eam ædificare non potes, et multas provincias circumi, ut invenias

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17 *Expulit.*] Repulit, et trans stagnum rufo album subsequente, evanuit albus, *a*.

27 *Occupavit.*] Supplied from *D*.

29 *Tenebit.*] Tenebunt, *MSS*.

30 *Anglorum.*] Saxonum, *a*.

tutam arcem, et ego hic manebo.' Et rex ad adolescentem dixit, 'Quo nomine vocaris?' ille respondit, 'Ambrosius vocor,' (id est, Embries Guletic ipse videbatur.) Et rex dixit, 'De qua progenie es?' 'Unus est pater meus de Consulibus Romanicæ gentis.' Et arcem dedit rex illi, cum omnibus regnis occidentalis plagæ Brittanniæ; et ipse cum magis suis ad sinistralem plagam pervenit, et usque ad regionem, quæ vocatur Guunnessi, aufugit, et urbem ibi, quæ vocatur suo nomine Cair Guorthigirn, ædificavit.

Vortemir opposes the Saxons;

§ 43. Interea Guorthemir, filius Guorthigirn, cum Hengisto et Horso, et cum gente illorum, petulanter pugnabat, et eos usque ad supradictam insulam, quæ vocatur Tanet, expulit, et eos ibi tribus vicibus conclusit, obsedit, percussit, comminuit, terruit. Et ipsi legatos ultra mare usque in Germaniam transmittebant, vocando ciulas cum ingenti numero bellatorum virorum. Et postea pugnabant contra reges nostræ gentis: aliquando vincebant et dilatabant terminos suos; aliquando vincebantur et expellebantur.

His battles,

§ 44. Et Guorthemir contra illos quatuor

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3 *Embries Guletic.*] Embries Gluetic, *D.*; quod est Britanice, Embres Gulethic, *D.* marg., *a.*; Embreis Gleutic esse, *E. G. L.* The meaning of the passage, which appears corrupt, probably is, that he was thought to be Ambrosius the Royal, Glwledig being anciently an epithet given to the Loegrian princes, expressive of supreme authority. See Owen's Welsh Dict. *v.* Glev.

6 *Romanicæ gentis.*] Romanorum, *a.*

10 *Gunnessi.*] Guenesi, *E.*; Guennesi, *K.*; Gueneri, *a. b.*; Genness, *b.*; probably Gwynedh, the British name for N. Wales.

11 *Cair Guorthigirn.*] It is supposed that this is the original of the castle of Gwerthrynion, in Radnorshire. Camd. col. 586.

11 *Ædificavit.*] *K.* here adds, in the margin, 'Guasmoric, juxta Lugubaliam, ibi ædificavit urbem, quæ Anglice Palmecastre dicitur.' In *L.* it is in the text. Walmecastre, Leland, Coll. ii. 46. Camden, col. 822, mentions the ruins of a castle called Pap-Castle, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, which he supposes may perhaps be the Guasmoric here spoken of.

20 *Reges nostræ.*] Reges et principes Britannicæ, *a.*

bella avide gessit. Primum bellum ut supra dictum est; secundum super flumen Derguentid; tertium bellum super vadum, quod dicitur in lingua eorum Episford, in nostra autem lingua Rit Hergabail, et ibi cecidit Hors, cum filio Guorthigirni, cujus nomen erat Categirn. Quartum bellum in campo juxta Lapidem Tituli, qui est super ripam Gallici maris, commisit; et

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[1] *Gessit.*] Gessit. Iste Guortemir filius Gorthegirni in synodo habita apud Guarthemiaun, postquam nefandus rex, ob incestum quod cum filia commiserat, a facie Germani et clericorum Britanniæ in fugam iret, patris nequitiæ consentire noluit, sed rediens ad S. Germanum ad pedes ejus cecidit veniam postulans, atque pro illata a patre suo et sorore S. Germano calumnia, terram ipsam, in qua prædictus episcopus opprobrium tale sustinuit, in æternum suam fieri sancivit. Unde et in memoriam S. Germani Guarenniaun [Guartheuniaun] nomen accepit, quod Latine sonat 'Calumnia juste retorta,' quoniam cum episcopum vituperare putaverat, semetipsum vituperio affecit.

Guortemir vero, accepto regno, viriliter hostibus obsistit, qui tantæ magnitudinis esse et virtutis dicebatur, ut si quando iratus in bello dimicaret, accepta arbore cum frondibus, funditus exstirparet, et cum ea solotenus adversarios prosterneret. Cum tali enim arbore Horsam satellitem bellicosum, confractis in alterutrum armis, pene defectis viribus, prostravit, ceterosque in fugam versos, ut stipulos, terræ allidit, et ex omnibus finibus Britanniæ expulit, et per quinquennium postea insulam intrare non audebant, usque ad obitum Guorthemir. This passage is found in the margin of *K.*, but is introduced into the text of *I.* and *L.* Camden, col. 586, and Usher, p. 385, quote the former part of it from MSS. and write the name Gwarth Ennian, Gurthrenion, or Guartheuniaun, which they derive from the Welsh 'Guarth,' a calumny, and 'uniawn,' or 'eniawn,' just.

[1] *Ut . . . . secundum.*] Supplied from *a.* The MSS., by omitting these words, specify only three battles.

[2] *Derguentid.*] Deruent, *D. E.*; Derguint, *a.*; Derguent, *b.*; said by some to be the Derwent in Derbyshire, but much more probably the Darent, or Derwent, in Kent. The Saxon Annals, A.D. 457, call this the battle of Creccanford, or Crayford, the Derwent and Cray joining at the spot.

[4] *Episford.*] See Saxon Chron. A.D. 455.

[5] *Rit Hergabail.*] Satheneghabail, *D. H.*; Sateneghabail, *E.*; Set Thergabail, *a.* Camden, col. 193, says that it was called Saissenaeg-haibail by the Britons, because the Saxons were conquered there.

[7] *Tituli.*] *Om. a.* It has been contended that 'Lapis Populi' is the correct reading, and that Folkstone is meant; but there is reason to believe that no alteration is necessary, and that Stonar in the Isle of Thanet is intended.

barbari victi sunt, et ille victor fuit, et ipsi in fugam versi usque ad ciulas suas reversi sunt, in eas muliebriter intrantes. Ille autem post modicum intervallum mortuus est, et ante mortem suam ad familiam suam dixit, ut sepulcrum illius in portu ponerent a quo exierant super ripam maris, 'in quo vobis commendo ; quamvis in alia parte portum Brittanniæ teneant et habitaverint, tamen in ista terra in æternum non manebunt.' Illi autem mandatum ejus contemserunt, et eum in loco, in quo imperaverat illis, non sepelierunt.

and death.

Vortigern favours the Saxons.

§ 45. At barbari reversi sunt magno opere, cum Guorthigirnus amicus illorum erat propter uxorem suam, et nullus eos abigere audacter valuit, quia non de virtute sua Brittanniam occupaverunt, sed de nutu Dei ; contra voluntatem Dei quis poterit et nitatur ? sed quomodo voluit Dominus fecit, et ipse omnes gentes regit et gubernat.

The Britons assassinated by the Saxons.

Factum est autem post mortem Guorthemir, regis Guorthigirni filii, et post reversionem Hen-

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2 *Reversi sunt.*] Mersi sunt, *A.*

3 *Modicum.*] *Om. b.*

5 *Suam.*] Suam, futuræ rei casum advertens, dixit ad familiam suam, 'Sepelite in portu ostii introitus Saxonum corpus meum, id est, supra ripam maris a quo primum venerunt, quia quamvis, *a.*

6 *Exierant.*] Exierent [Saxones, *marg.*] *D. b.*

11 *Sepelierunt.*] Sepelierunt. In Lincolnia enim sepultus est, et si mandatum ejus tenuissent proculdubio per orationes S. Germani quicquid petierant obtinuissent, *I.*

12 *Sunt.*] Sunt, et transmarinis Paganis auxiliabantur, *D.* marg., *a.*

13 *Cum.*] Maxime quod, *a.*

14 *Suam.*] Suam, quam adeo diligebat, ut nullus auderet contra eos pugnare, quia blande deliniebant regem imprudentem, viperino tamen corde dolum agentes, et nullus, *D.* marg., *a. b.*

14 *Abigere.*] Abigere ultra, *E. I.*

16 *Dei.*] Divino, propter peccata maxima Britonum Deo sic permittente, *D.* marg., *a. b.*

21 *Filii.*] Filii, Henegesto confortato et ad se multis iterum navibus congregatis, cum senioribus suis dolum Guorthegirno regi et suo exercitui præparavit ; mittensque ad regem legatos dolose pacem inter se formari deprecatur, ut perpetua amicitia inter se uterentur. Rex autem inscius doli cum senioribus suis consiliatus est pacem cum Henegesto habere, et discordiam bellorum renuere. Legati vero re-

gisti cum suis turbis, consilium fallax hortati sunt, ut dolum Guorthigirno cum exercitu suo facerent. At illi legatos, ut impetrarent pacem, miserunt, et ut perpetua amicitia inter illos fieret. At ille Guorthigirnus cum suis majoribus natu consilium cum omnibus fecerunt, et scrutati sunt quid facerent; tandem consilium omnibus fuit ut pacem facerent, et legati eorum reversi sunt, et postea conventum adduxerunt, ut ex utraque parte Brittones et Saxones in unum sine armis convenirent, ut firma amicitia esset.

§ 46. Et Hengistus omni familiæ suæ jussit, ut unusquisque artavum suum sub pede in medio ficonis sui poneret, 'et quando clamavero ad vos et dixero, "Eu Saxones, nimith eure saxes," cultellos vestros ex ficonibus vestris educite, et in illos irruite, et fortiter contra illos resistite; et regem illorum nolite occidere, sed eum, pro causa filiæ meæ, quam dedi illi in conjugium, tenete, quia melius est nobis ut ex manibus nostris redimatur.' Et conventum adduxerunt et in unum convenerunt; et Saxones amicabiliter locuti in mente interim vulpicino more agebant, et vir juxta virum socialiter sederunt. Hengistus, sicut dix-

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vertentes ad ipsum, renunciaverunt Hencgesto. Hencgestus postmodum grande præparans convivium regi Guorthegirno et senioribus militibus ejus 300, convocavit regem omnemque familiam ejus ad firmandam pacem. Latente igitur sub specie pacis dolosa machinatione Henegistus ex suis totidem elegit, id est, 300 milites; initoque cum eis consilio, prædixit eis, ut unusquisque ortavum suum in ficone sub pede suo poneret, et milites regis ad convivium venientes inter se commiscerent, illosque solerti cura inebriarent. 'Et cum clamavero,' etc. *a*.

[5] *Majoribus.*] Magnatibus, *b*.

[15] *Eu . . . saxes.*] Eniminiet saexas, *A*.; Enimurit saxas, *B*.; Eniminit saxas, *C*.; 'En Saxones,' cultellos, &c. *D*.; Nimmath tha saxas, *E*.; Enimeth saxes, *F*.; Nimader sexa, *a*.

[17] *Irruite.*] Irruite, et unusquisque propiorem sibi jugulet; verumtamen regem, *a*.

[22] *Convenerunt.*] *a*. here adds, 'ut pactum, quod sibi invicem servare promiserant, certius firmarent.'

[24] *Sederunt.*] Sederunt. Illis autem nimis epulantibus et bibentibus, et ultra modum inebriatis, Hencgestus, *a*.

erat, vociferatus est, et omnes seniores trecenti Guorthigirni regis jugulati sunt, et ipse solus captus et catenatus est, et regiones plurimas pro redemtione animæ suæ illis tribuit, id est, Estsaxum, Sutsaxum, ut ab illicita conjunctione se separaret.

Vortigern's obstinacy and death;

§ 47. Sanctus vero Germanus Guorthigirno prædicabat ut ad Dominum suum converteret; at ille usque ad regionem, quæ a nomine suo accepit nomen, Guorthigirniaun, miserabiliter effugit, ut ibi cum uxoribus suis lateret. Et Sanctus Germanus post illum secutus est cum omni clero Brittonum, et ibi quadraginta diebus et quadraginta noctibus mansit, et super petram orabat, et die noctuque stabat. Et iterum Guorthigirnus usque ad arcem Guorthigirni, quæ est in regione Demetorum juxta flumen Teibi, ignominiose abscessit. Et solito more Sanctus Germanus eum secutus est, et ibi jejunus cum omni

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3 *Regiones plurimas.*] Tres provincias, East Seaxan, Suder Seaxan, Middel Seaxan, cum reliquis regionibus, quas ipsi eligentes nominaverunt, *a.*

4 *Suæ.*] *B. C.*; meæ, *A.*

5 *Estsaxum.*] Elsaxum, *B. C.*

5 *Sutsaxum.*] Mydelsexe, *addit. marg. D.*

5 *Ut.*] Et, *B. C.*

6 *Se separaret.*] Separet, *B.*

6 *Separaret.*] *D.* here improperly inserts the following words from the next sentence. 'At ille usque ad regionem, quæ a nomine suo acceperat nomen, scilicet, Guorthigirnianum, miserabiliter aufugit.'

8 *Suum.*] *Om. D.*

8 *Converteret.*] Converteret, et ab illicita filiæ propriæ commixtione alienum se faceret, *a.*, *addit. marg. D.*

8 *At.*] *a. D.*; et, *A. B. C.*

11 *Uxoribus.*] Mulieribus, *D.*

14 *Orabat.*] Orabat. Iste beatissimus vir dux belli contra Saxones una voce factus, non tubarum clangore, sed ad Dominum orando cum cantu Psalmorum Alleluia, totusque exercitus ad Deum vociferando, hostes in fugam usque mare convertit. Et iterum Guorthegirnus, etc. *a.* Allusion is made in this passage to the victory gained by the Britons over the Saxons through the instrumentality of St. Germanus, concerning which see Beda, H. E. I. XX.

16 *Arcem.*] Arcem quam ædificaverat et nomen Guorthigirni imposuerat, quæ est arx, *add. marg. C.*; arcem quam ædificaverat et nomen suum imposuerat, atque in regione, *D.*; quam ædificaverat, et nomen suum imposuerat, id est, Dinguortigirn, *K.*

clero tribus diebus totidemque noctibus causaliter mansit; et in quarta nocte arx tota, mediæ circa noctis horam, per ignem missum de cœlo ex improviso cecidit, ardente igne cœlesti; et Guorthigirnus, cum omnibus, qui cum eo erant, et cum uxoribus suis, defecit. Hic est finis Guortigirni, ut in libro Beati Germani repperi; alii autem aliter dixerunt.

§ 48. Postquam exosi fuerunt illi omnes homines gentis suæ pro piaculo suo, inter potentes et impotentes, inter servum et liberum, inter monachos et laicos, inter parvum et magnum,—et ipse dum de loco ad locum vagus erat, tandem cor ejus crepuit et defunctus est, non cum laude. Alii dixerunt, terra aperta est, et deglutivit eum, in nocte in qua combusta est arx circa eum, quia non inventæ sunt ullæ reliquiæ illorum, qui combusti sunt cum eo in arce.

Tres filios habuit, quorum nomina sunt, Guorthemir, qui pugnabat contra barbaros, ut supra diximus; secundus, Categirn; tertius, Pascent, qui regnavit in duabus regionibus, Buelt et Guorthigirniaun, post mortem patris sui, largiente Ambrosio illi, qui fuit rex inter omnes reges Brittannicæ gentis. Quartus fuit

his family,

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2 *Quarta.*] Tertia, *a.*

2 *Mediæ circa noctis horam.*] Quasi hora noctis tertia, *a.*

4 *Et Guorthigirnus.*] Nec non Guorthigirnus cum filia Henegisti cumque aliis uxoribus et cunctis cum eo habitantibus, etc. *a.*

9 *Exosi.*] *C.* marg., *D.*; exorti, *A. B. C.*

10 *Pro piaculo suo.*] Propter susceptionem populi Saxonici, *a.*

19 *Guorthemir.*] Vortimer, *D.* marg.

20 *Qui pugnabat contra barbaros.*] Qui quater, sicut superius scripsi, Saxones pugnando in fugam vertit, *a.*

21 *Categirn.*] Qui occisus est quando Horsum in pugna occiderunt, *addit. marg. D.*

24 *Largiente Ambrosio.*] Largiente suffragium Embrosio, *D.*; the word 'suffragium' is introduced by Bale between the lines.

24 *Ambrosio.*] Embrosio, (vel Ambrosio,) *a.*

24 *Rex.*] magnus, *a.*; *addit. marg. D.*

25 *Reges.*] Regiones, *D. K.*

Faustus, qui a filia sua genitus est illi, et Sanctus Germanus baptizavit illum et nutrivit et docuit, et condidit locum magnum super ripam fluminis, quod vocatur Renis, et manet usque hodie. Et unam filiam habuit, quæ mater fuit Fausti Sancti.

and genealogy.

§ 49. Hæc est genealogia illius, quæ ad initium retro recurrit. Fernmail ipse est qui regit modo in regionibus duabus, Buelt et Guorthigirniaun, filius Teudubir. Teudubir ipse est rex Buelitiæ regionis, filius Pascent, filii Gaidcant, filii Moriud, filii Eldat, filii Edoc, filii Paul, filii Mepurit, filii Briacat, filii Pascent, filii Guorthigirn, Guortheu, filii Guitataul, filii Guitolin, filii Gloui. Bonus, Paul, Mauron, Guotolin, quatuor fratres fuerunt, filii Gloui, qui ædificavit urbem magnam super ripam fluminis Sabrinæ, quæ vocatur Brittannico sermone Cair

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[3] *Et condidit . . . hodie.*] Et ædificato monasterio non parvo super ripam fluminis, nomine Renis, sibi consecravit, ibique perseverat usque in hodiernum diem, *a.*

[4] *Renis.*] Et sibi consecravit, *addit. marg. D.*

[4] *Et.*] Ibi, *addit. marg. D.*

[8] *Retro.*] *Om. D.*

[8] *Regit modo.*] Regnavit, *a.*

[9] *Regionibus duabus, Buelt et Guorthigirniaun.*] Regione Guorthigirnianun, *D.*

[10] *Filius Teudubir.*] Filius est Theudurb, *D.*, Theudrup, *D.* marg.; filius Tudor, *a.*

[10] *Teudubir ipse.*] Teudurb, *B.*

[11] *Buelitiæ.*] Buelt, *D.*; Guelt, *D.* marg. The manuscript *D.* thus proceeds, 'Theudurb [Theudrup, *marg.*] filius Pascent map Guocan [mab Goithan, *marg.*] map Moriud [Mermoruid, *marg.*] map Eldat [Mereldac, *marg.*] map Eldoc [Mereldoc, *marg.*] map Paul [Merpaul, *marg.*] map Meprit [Merinerit, *marg.*] map Briecat [Merbriecat, *marg.*] map Pascent [Merpaschent, *marg.*] map Guorthigirn [Meruorthigern, *marg.*] map Guortheneu [Meruortenen, *marg.*] map Guithaul [Guithaul, *marg.*] map Guitolin [Marguitolin, *marg.*] map Gloui [Margloui Da, qui est filius, *marg.*]'

[11] *Filii Gaidcant.*] Map Ap Guscan, *K.*

[11] *Gaidcant.*] Gaidgant, *C.*

[13] *Filii Guorthigirn.*] Filius Guorthigirn, *A. B. C.*

[14] *Guortheu.*] Guortheneu, *K.*

[14] *Filii Guitataul.*] Filius Guitataul, *A. B. C.*

[15] *Mauron . . . filii.*] Mauron tres fuerunt filii, *D.*

Gloui, Saxonice autem Gloecester. Satis dictum est de Guorthigirno et de genere suo.

Legend of St. Patrick.

§ 50. Sanctus Germanus reversus est post mortem illius ad patriam suam, et Sanctus Patricius erat in illo tempore captivus apud Scottos, et dominus illius nominabatur Milchu, et porcarius cum illo erat, et in septimo decimo anno ætatis suæ reversus est de captivitate, et nutu Dei eruditus est postea in sacris litteris, et ad Romam usque pervenit, et per longum spatium mansit ibidem ad legendum et ad scrutanda mysteria Dei, et sacrarum Scripturarum libros percucurrit. Nam cum ibi esset per annos septem, missus est Palladius episcopus primitus a Celestino episcopo et papa Romæ ad Scottos in Christum con-

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[1] *Gloecester.*] In *a.* the sentence stands thus: 'Fernmail, qui regnavit in regione Guorthegernaim, filius Tudor; Tudor filius Pascent; Pascent filius Guoidcant; Guoidcant filius Moriud; Moriud filius Eltat; Eltat filius Eldoc; Eldoc filius Paul; Paul filius Meuprit; Meuprit filius Briacat; Briacat filius Pascent; Pascent filius Guorthegirn; Guorthegirn filius Guortheneu; Guortheneu filius Guitaul; Guitaul filius Guitolion; Guitolion filius Glouida; Glouida filius Paulmerion. Ipse autem Glouida ædificavit urbem magnam super ripam fluminis Sabrinæ, quæ vocatur Britannico sermone Cair Gloui, Saxonice autem Gleucester.'

[1] *Satis . . . suo.*] *Om. D.*

[4] *Illius.*] Guorthigirni, *D.*

[4] *Patriam.*] *a.* here introduces the account of Arthur and his twelve battles, after which it passes on to the Legend of St. Patrick.

[4] *Patricius.*] The Legend of Patrick which is here inserted is founded upon the Life written by Probus, § 24, *et seqq.*, published by Colgan, ii. 48. It is irreconcilable with accurate chronology, and no attempt to rectify its errors is here considered necessary.

[5] *Captivus.*] According to the Editors of the Acta Sanctorum, Mart. ii. 525, Patrick was carried into Ireland in A.D. 392, and escaped in 397.

[6] *Milchu.*] He was king of Dalraida in Ireland, see Acta SS. Mart. ii. 525.

[7] *Erat.*] vij. annis, *a.*, *addit. marg. D.*

[8] *Captivitate.*] Domino liberante, *addit. a.*

[9] *Postea.*] *Om. D.*, *a.*

[13] *Per annos septem.*] Studio lectionis, *a.*

[13] *Septem.*] Plurimos, *D. E. G. K.*

[14] *Primitus.*] Primus, *a.*

[14] *Celestino.*] He filled the papal throne from 10 Sept. 423, to 1 August 432.

[14] *Episcopo et.*] *Om. a.*

[15] *Et papa Romæ.*] Papa Romano, *D. a.*

vertendos, sed prohibuit illum Deus per quasdam tempestates, quia nemo potest accipere quicquam de terra, nisi de cœlo datum fuerit illi desuper. Et profectus est ille Palladius de Hibernia et pervenit ad Brittanniam, et ibi defunctus est in terra Pictorum.

His mission into Ireland.

§ 51. Audita morte Palladii episcopi, alius legatus Patricius, Theodosio et Valentiniano regnantibus, a Celestino papa Romano, et angelo Dei, cui nomen erat Victor, monente, et suadente sancto Germano episcopo, ad Scottos in fidem Christi convertendos mittitur. Misit Germanus seniorem cum illo Segerum ad quemdam homi-

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1 *Sed prohibuit illum Deus.*] Qui prohibitus est a Deo, *D.*

3 *Fuerit illi.*] *B.*; fuerit, et datum fuerit illi, *A.*

5 *Defunctus est.*] Apparently about the end of the year 431, at Fordun in Mar.

7 *Episcopi.*] Episcopi, Romanis patriciis Theodotio et Valentino regnantibus, *a.*; episcopi, Patricius, Theodosio et Valentiniano regnantibus, a Celestino papa Romano, et angelo Dei, cui nomen erat Victor, monente et Germano sancto episcopo, ad Scottos convertendos in Christum mittitur, *D. E. G. K.* This passage is not in the Legend by Probus.

7 *Alius legatus.*] *Om. D. E.*

7 *Alius legatus Patricius.*] *Om. a.*

8 *Valentiniano.*] *A. D. E.*; Valentiano, *B. C.*; Valentino, *a.* His reign commenced A.D. 425.

9 *Celestino.*] Scelestino, *A. B.*

10 *Dei.*] Dei comitante, *a.*

10 *Victor.*] This Victor is frequently mentioned in the life of Patrick written by Josceline, see § 17, 20, 23, ap. Acta SS. Mart. tom. ii. pp. 544, 545.

10 *Suadente.*] Adjuvante, *a.*: suadente a, *A.*; suadente, et a, *a.*

11 *Germano.*] Concerning the intercourse between Germanus and Patrick, see the Miracles of the former in the Acta SS. Julii, tom. vii. p. 259, § 21, and that of the latter already referred to, § 18, 21, 23.

12 *Mittitur.*] Patricius missus est, *a.*

13 *Segerum.*] In the life of Patrick written by Josceline of Furnes, this individual is called Sergecius, see Acta SS. Mart. tom. ii. p. 545, § 21; while in the Miracles of St. Germanus, (Id. Julii, tom. vii. 259, § 21,) he is named Segitius, and said to have been a presbyter of Germanus. The Legend of Patrick, falsely ascribed to Beda, and printed amongst his works, (iii. 228,) names him Regirus, probably by an error of the press or of the transcriber.

13 *Ad quemdam ... habitantem.*] Ad quemdam grandævum laudandumque senem episcopum, et ad regem Matheum nomine in propinquo commorantem, *a.*

nem mirabilem summum episcopum Amatheam regem in propinquo habitantem. Ibi sanctus sciens omnia, quæ ventura essent illi, episcopalem gradum Amatheo rege episcopus sanctus accepit, et nomen quod est Patricius sumsit, quia prius Maun vocabatur. Auxilius, et Iserinus, et ceteri inferiori gradu, simul ordinati sunt cum eo.

His arrival there.

§ 52. Tunc, acceptis benedictionibus perfectisque omnibus, in nomine Sanctæ Trinitatis, paratam ascendit navim, et pervenit ad Britan-

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[1] *Summum.*] Sanctum, *D.*

[1] *Amatheam.*] Machea, *D.* marg.

[1] *Amatheam . . . habitantem.*] Matheo rege in propinquo habitante, *D.*; a Matheo rege in propinquo habitantem, *E.* The passage of the Life by Probus, from which this is apparently copied, stands thus: 'Patricius et qui cum eo erant, declinaverunt iter ad quemdam miræ sanctitatis hominem, summum episcopum, Amatorem nomine, in propinquo loco habitantem; ibique, S. Patricius episcopali gradu ab eodem archipræsule Amatore sublimatus est.' From a comparison of these various texts we may conclude that the reading should be, 'Amatorem, in propinquo,' or 'Amatoregem, in propinquo,' not 'Amatheam regem.' Pagi, A.D. 431, § 52, advances satisfactory reasons for concluding that this Amator was bishop of Autun, not of Auxerre, as was supposed by Baronius and the Bollandists. In this, however, he was anticipated by Usher, Primord. p. 839.

[3] *Illi.*] Illic, *D. E.*

[4] *Amatheo . . . accepit.*] A Matheo rege et a sancto episcopo accepit, *D. E.* Amatheo rege pontificeque sancto accepit, *a.*

[5] *Sumsit.*] Ordinatione sumsit, *D.* marg.; in ordinatu sumsit, *a.* Concerning this change of name, see Usher, p. 837.

[6] *Maun.*] Manuin, *D.*; Mauun, *D.* marg.; Manium, *E.*; Mauum, *a.* Other authorities, collected by Usher, p. 837, state that he was named Magonius.

[6] *Auxilius.*] Auxilius presbyter, Usher, Primord. p. 839.

[6] *Iserinus.*] Iserinus diaconus, Usher, Primord. p. 839. Concerning Auxilius and Iserinus, the reader may consult the Primordia of Usher, pp. 841, 842, 875, 1046. The proceedings of a synod said to have been held by Patrick, Auxilius, and Isserninus, are preserved in Spelman's Councils, i. 52. In the Life by Probus, (Bedæ Opp. iii. 229,) these individuals are not named, but referred to as 'alii nonnulli clerici.'

[7] *Et ceteri.*] Aliique fratres, *a.*

[10] *Paratam . . . Britanniam.*] Pervenit ad mare, quod est inter Gallos et Bryttones; inde promto navigio descendit in Bryttanniam, *a.*

niam, et prædicavit ibi non multis diebus, et amissis omnibus ambulandi anfractibus, summa velocitate flatuque prospero mare Hibernicum cum navi descendit. Onerata vero navis cum transmarinis mirabilibus et spiritualibus thesauris, perrexit ad Hiberniam et baptizavit eos.

§ 53. A mundi principio usque ad baptismum Hiberniensium, quinque millia trecenti triginta anni sunt; in quinto anno Loygare regis exorsus est prædicare fidem Christi.

His exploits. § 54. Sanctus itaque Patricius Evangelium Christi externis nationibus per annos quadraginta prædicabat, virtutes apostolicas fecit, cæcos illuminabat, leprosos mundabat, surdos audire faciebat, dæmones ab obsessis corporibus fugiebat, mortuos numero usque ad novem suscitavit, captivos multos utriusque sexus suis pro-

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[1] *Non multis diebus . . . baptizavit eos.*] Aliquo tempore. Præparatis autem sibi necessariis, angelo commonente, Ibernicum mare petiit. Impleta vero nave transmarinis muneribus et spiritualibus thesauris, Dei largitu, pervenit ad Hiberniam, et eis prædicavit, illosque baptizavit, *a*. During this visit to England he is said to have preached in Cornwall, (see Passio S. Guigneri, inter Anselmi Opp. p. 508, edit. Par. 1675,) and even to have penetrated as far as the spot in Wales afterwards named St. David's, (Vita S. Davidis, ap. Acta SS. Mart. tom. i. p. 41.)

[1] *Amissis.*] Omissis, *D.*, Usher, Primord. p. 839.

[3] *Prospero.*] Prospero transfretavit, *D.*

[3] *Cum navi descendit.*] *Om. D. E.*; transfretavit, Usher, Primord. p. 840.

[4] *Descendit.*] Conscendit, *B. C.*

[5] *Thesauris.*] Concerning the freight of this vessel, the reader may consult the Life by Josceline already referred to, § 23, Bedæ Opp. iii. 229.

[9] *Loygare.*] Logiore, *a*. 'Imperabat Hibernis eo tempore rex paganus, crudelis et atrox, Leogarius nomine, filius Nielli, qui in Temoria civitate regni sedem habuit.' Vita S. Patricii Tripart. ap. Acta SS. Mart. tom. ii. p. 525, Bedæ Opp. iii. 229. According to the chronology proposed by the Bollandists (p. 523), this occurred A. D. 436, and Leogarius reigned until 462, while Usher places the former event four years earlier, Primord. p. 1100.

[9] *Regis.*] Regis Hiberniæ, *D.* marg., *a.*

[13] *Fecit.*] *a. D.* marg., *om. A. B. C.*; faciebat, *E.*

[16] *Numero usque ad novem.*] Triginta, *E.*

priis donis redemit. Scripsit abegetoria trecenta sexaginta quinque, aut eo amplius, ecclesias quoque eodem numero fundavit trecentas sexaginta quinque. Ordinavit episcopos trecentos sexaginta quinque, aut eo amplius, in quibus Spiritus Dei erat. Presbyteros autem usque ad tria millia ordinavit, et duodecim millia hominum in una regione Conachta ad fidem Christi convertit et baptizavit. Quadraginta diebus et quadraginta noctibus in cacumine montis Eile jejunavit, id est, Cruachan Eile; in quo colle, mare imminente, tres petitiones pro his qui fidem ex Hiberniensibus receperunt clementer postulavit. Prima petitio ejus est, ut dicunt Scotti, id est,

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[1] *Donis.*] Sumtibus, *D. E.*; muneribus, *a.*

[1] *Redemit.*] Et in nomine S. Trinitatis liberavit, *addit. a.*

[1] *Scripsit . . . amplius.*] Canonicos aliis (scilicet libris) ad fidem catholicam pertinentibus libros scripsit 365, *a.*

[1] *Abegetoria* 365.] Libros agrecoria 345, *D.* marg. This word signifies tables containing a copy of the alphabet, followed by some of the more simple doctrines of Christianity; and assumes its present form, instead of 'Abecedaria,' in consequence of the ancient Irish placing the letter *g* immediately after *b.* The Scotch yet use an elementary work called 'The A, B, C, and the Shorter Catechism.' See Acta SS. Mart. tom. ii. p. 517, § 5, 6.

[3] 365.] 362, *a.*

[4] *Ordinavit.*] Before this word *D.* inserts the following passage in the margin. 'Servos Dei docuit et ad episcopalem gradum, Spiritu Sancto affirmante, tali numero consecravit, id est, 345.' These exploits of Patrick are traced through numerous authorities by Usher, pp. 950, 951.

[7] *Duodecim.*] Alii, quatuor, *C.* marg.

[8] *Conachta.*] Cunnehcta, *a.*

[9] *Baptizavit.*] *C.* adds in the margin, 'et septem reges, qui erant filii Amolgith, in uno die baptizavit,' remarking that other manuscripts state that this was done 'in arce Minante.' The former of these quotations is found in the text of *D. E.* and *a.* Usher's Primordia, p. 864, may be consulted regarding this Amalgaidh, or Amhlaich, king of Connaught.

[10] *Eile.*] Ely, *D.*; Hely, *D.* marg. *E.*; Eli, *a.*

[11] *Cruachan Eile.*] Crua Canelim, *E.*; Cruachangli, *a.* Usher states that this is a well-known promontory in Connaught, now called Cruach-Phadruig, i. e. 'Tumulus Patricii.' Primord. pp. 886, 1047.

[11] *Mare.*] In aere, *D. E.*

[11] *Mare imminente.*] *Om. A.*

[12] *Imminente.*] *Om. D.*; manente, *D.* marg.; *om. E.*, minante, *E.* marg.

[14] *Ut dicunt Scotti.*] Ut fertur, *D. E.*

[14] *Id est.*] *Om. D. a.*

ut susciperet unusquisque pœnitentiam, licet in extremo vitæ suæ statu; secunda, ut ne a barbaris consumentur in æternum; tertia, ut non supervixerit aliquis Hiberniensium in adventu judicii, quia delebuntur pro honore Patricii septem annis ante judicium.

In illo autem tumulo benedixit populis Hiberniæ, et ideo ascendit ut oraret pro eis, et videret fructum laboris sui; et venerunt ad eum aves multi coloris innumerabiles, ut benediceret illis, quod significat omnes sanctos utriusque sexus Hiberniensium pervenire ad eum in die judicii, ut ad patrem et ad magistrum suum, ut sequantur illum ad judicium. Postea in senectute bona migravit, ubi nunc lætatur in secula seculorum. Amen.

§ 55. Quatuor modis æquantur Moyses et Patricius, id est, Angelo colloquente in rubo igneo; secundo modo, in monte quadraginta diebus et quadraginta noctibus jejunavit; tertio modo, si-

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[1] *Ut . . . licet.*] Ut unusquisque plebis credibilis ad Dominum per illum pœnitentiam peccatorum recipiat, licet, *a.*

[1] *Pœnitentiam.*] *D. E. addit.* credentium; peccatorum, *D.* marg.

[6] *Judicium.*] *a.* and the margin of *D.* preserve the following variation. 'Ut superrigetur [superrogetur, *a.*] aquis septem annis ante adventum Domini, qui venturus est judicare vivos et mortuos, ut pro oratione Sancti Patricii crimina populi abluantur, et animæ ante judicium purgentur.'

[7] *Tumulo.*] Supercilio montis, *a.*

[11] *Sexus.*] Sexus autem, *A.*

[12] *Ut ad.*] *D.*; *om. A. B. C. E.*

[13] *Magistrum.*] Apostolum, *A.*

[14] *Postea . . . ubi.*] Ipse autem S. Patricius post magnum laborem, postque magnas virtutes et innumerabilia bona, migravit ad Dominum de hoc mundo, vitam ad melius convertens, in senectute bona et perfecta, ubi, *a.*

[14] *Senectute bona.*] His age is uncertain; Usher follows the early writers in supposing that he attained the age of a hundred and twenty, (Primord. p. 1121,) while the editors of the Acta SS. (Mart. tom. ii. p. 525,) are satisfied that this is an error, and that he died at eighty.

[14] *Migravit.*] According to the chronology of the Acta SS. (Mart. tom. ii. p. 525,) he died A.D. 460. Usher, however, extends his life until the year 493; see Primord. p. 1121, and the passages there cited.

miles fuerunt ætate, centum viginti annis; quarto modo, sepulchrum illius nemo scit, sed in occulto humatus est, nemine sciente. Quindecim annis in captivitate, in vicesimo quinto anno ab Amatheo sancto episcopo subrogatur, octinginta et quinque annos in Hibernia prædicavit. Res autem exigebat amplius loqui de Sancto Patricio, sed tamen pro compendio sermonis volui breviare.

Arthur's battles with the Saxons.

§ 56. In illo tempore Saxones invalescebant in multitudine, et crescebant in Britannia. Mortuo autem Hengisto, Octha ejus filius transivit de sinistrali parte Brittanniæ ad regnum Cantiorum, et de ipso orti sunt reges Cantiorum. Tunc Ar-

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² *Sepulchrum.*] Concerning the place of Patrick's burial, see the passages quoted by Usher, Primord. pp. 887, 888.

³ *Quindecim.*] Sedecim, *a.*

⁴ *Ab . . . episcopo.*] A Matheo rege episcopus, *a.*

⁶ *Prædicavit.*] Usher here quotes a scholion upon this passage, which is to the following effect. 'Hic, ut mihi videtur, contradicit sibimet ipsi; sed aliter audivimus et scripta reperimus. Quadragenarius erat quando de captivitate exivit, et per 40 annos didicit et Deo servivit, et 40 prædicavit. In his tribus quadragenariis maxime Patricius æquatur Moysi; nam sicut Moyses fuit 40 annos in domo Pharaonis, sicut in captivitate, et 40 in exsilio in terra Madian, et 40 in prædicatione et in ducatu populi,—ita Patricius * * * 40 in exsilio inter Gallos, et 40 prædicando et miracula faciendo atque resistendo Loigere regi et magis ejus (sicut Moyses Pharaoni et ejus magis) viriliter et indefesse Deo servivit. Nam bene potest fieri illum fuisse in captivitate per 15 annos et quadragenarium egressum fuisse. Sed hic attende. Moyses quadragenarius fuit quando de Ægypto exivit in fugam, et ad Ægyptum propter populos Dei missus rediit post 40 annos; et ipse Patricius quadragenarius erat quando de Hibernia in fugam exivit, et post 40 annos missus ad populum Dei excipiendum de manu Diaboli ad Hiberniam rediit. Et uterque per 40 annos in stadio [studio] prædicationis manserunt, et simili fine, et jejunio non dissimili.'

⁸ *Breviare.*] 'Hic expliciunt Gesta Britonum a Gilda sapiente composita,' *E. marg.*: *a.* also ends here, with the colophon, 'Explicit de S. Patricio episcopo.'

⁹ *In illo tempore.*] In *a.* this passage is prefixed to the history of Patrick.

¹³ *Cantiorum.*] Cantwariorum usque in hodiernum diem, *a.*, where the error of 'Cantpariorum' for 'Cantwariorum' shows that the scribe had before him a MS. in which the Saxon character for *w* was preserved. It may be inferred that when this passage in the manuscript *a.* was written, Kent remained an independent kingdom.

¹³ *Tunc.*] Tunc belliger, *a.*

thur pugnabat contra illos in illis diebus cum regibus Brittonum, sed ipse dux erat bellorum. Primum bellum fuit in ostium fluminis quod dicitur Glein; secundum, et tertium, et quartum, et quintum, super aliud flumen, quod dicitur Dubglas, et est in regione Linnuis. Sextum bellum super flumen quod vocatur Bassas. Septimum fuit bellum in silva Celidonis, id est, Cat Coit Celidon. Octavum fuit bellum in castello Guinnion, in quo Arthur portavit imaginem Sanctæ Mariæ perpetuæ virginis super humeros suos, et pagani versi sunt in fugam in illo die, et cædes magna fuit super illos per virtutem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, et per virtutem Sanctæ Mariæ virginis genetricis ejus. Nonum bellum gestum est in Urbe Legionis. Decimum gessit bellum in littore fluminis, quod vocatur Tribruit. Undecimum

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[2] *Sed . . . bellorum.*] Et licet multi ipso nobiliores essent, ipse tamen duodecies dux belli fuit, victorque bellorum, *a. D.* marg.

[4] *Glein.*] Gem, *E.*, Glem, *E.* marg. The Glen in Northumberland, the Glem in Lincolnshire, the Lun in Westmoreland, and the Leven in Cumberland, are severally supposed to be here alluded to, but the last conjecture appears, upon the whole, to be the most probable.

[5] *Dubglas.*] Duglas, *E. a.*; a river in Lancashire.

[6] *Linnuis.*] Lindesey, *D.* marg. Carte, however, assigns a different locality to this district. See Hist. Engl. i. 205.

[7] *Bassas.*] Lusas, *a.* Probably in Hampshire, near Basingstoke and Basing, near which is Cherfield, preserving the name of some battle in which Cerdic, Arthur's great opponent, was concerned.

[8] *Cat Coit Celidon.*] Catoit Celidon, *E.*; Cacoit Celidan, *a.* It is presumed by Usher, p. 978, that this was near the city of Lincoln; but this opinion is opposed by Carte, who imagines that it was in Cumbria. See Hist. Engl. i. 205.

[9] *Octavum . . . castello.*] Octavum contra barbaros egit bellum juxta castellum, *a.* This is supposed to be the Vinonia of Ptolemy, now Binchester, in Durham.

[10] *Imaginem.*] Concerning Arthur's devotion to the Virgin, see Usher, p. 639.

[10] *Perpetuæ.*] *Om. B.*

[16] *Legionis.*] Qui Britannice Kairliun dicitur, *D.* marg. Now Chester.

[17] *Tribruit.*] Ribroit, *D.*, Trathtriuroit, *D.* marg.; Robroit, *E.* Presumed to be Arthuret, on the Solway, see Carte, Hist. Engl. i. 205.

factum est bellum in monte, qui dicitur Agned. Duodecimum fuit bellum in monte Badonis, in quo corruerunt in uno die nongenti sexaginta viri de uno impetu Arthur; et nemo prostravit eos nisi ipse solus, et in omnibus bellis victor exstitit. Et ipsi, dum in omnibus bellis prosternebantur, auxilium a Germania petebant, et augebantur multipliciter sine intermissione, et reges a Germania deducebant, ut regnarent super illos in Brittannia, usque ad tempus quo Ida regnavit, qui fuit Eobba filius, ipse fuit primus rex in Beornicia, id est, im Berneich.

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[1] *Agned.*] Agned Catbregomion, *D.*; Bregnion, in Somersetshire, quem nos Cathbregyon appellamus, *D.* marg.: Agned Thabregomion, *E.*; Agned Cathregonnon, *E.* marg. 'The eleventh is placed at the mountain of Agned-Cath-Regenion, which Camden takes for Cathbregion, or Cadbury, in Somersetshire; but Lloyd and others more probably for Edinburgh, the old British name for which was Agned, and the east part of the town is overlooked by a high mountain, which is now called Cadr Arthur, perhaps formerly Cadr Brenion, words signifying either Arthur's or the King's chair, castle, or fortification.' Carte, Hist. Engl. i. 205.

[2] *Monte Badonis.*] According to Carte, not Bath, but Mount Badon in Berkshire.

[3] 960.] 840, *G.*

[4] *Arthur.*] *K.* adds, in the margin, regarding Arthur, 'Artur Hierosolymam perrexit, et ibi crucem ad quantitatem salutiferæ crucis fecit, et ibi consecrata est, et per tres continuos dies jejunavit, et vigilavit, et oravit, coram cruce Dominica, ut ei Deus victoriam daret per hoc signum de paganis; quod et factum est. Atque secum imaginem S. Mariæ detulit, cujus fracturæ adhuc apud Wedale servantur in magna veneratione.' Then is added, by a later hand, 'Wedale, Anglice; Vallis Doloris, Latine. Wedale villa est in provincia Lodonesiæ, nunc vero juris episcopi S. Andreæ Scotiæ, sex miliaria ab occidentali parte ab illo quondam nobili monasterio de Melros.'

[6] *Ipsi.*] Ipsi vero barbari, *D. G.*

[12] *Id est, im Berneich.*] These words are omitted in several of the MSS. (Here terminate *D. E.* and *H.*)

[12] *Berneich.*] Bernech, et in Cair Affrauc, de genere Saxonum, quando Gratianus Æquantius consul fuit in Roma, quia tunc a consulibus Romanorum totus orbis regebatur, Saxones a Guorthegirno A. D. 447 suscepti sunt; ad hunc quem nunc scribimus annum 547 numeramus; et quicunque hoc legerit, in melius augeatur. Præstante Domino, [*etc.*] *a.* Then is inserted the Legend of Patrick. Hiberneic, *F.*

Genealogies of the Saxon kings of Northumbria,

§ 57. Woden genuit Beldeg, genuit Beornec, genuit Gechbrond, genuit Aluson, genuit Inguec, genuit Ædibrith, genuit Ossa, genuit Eobba, genuit Ida. Ida autem duodecim filios habuit, quorum nomina sunt, Adda, Ædldric, Decdric, Edric, Deothere, Osmer, et unam reginam, Bearnoch, Ealric, Ealdric, genuit Aelfret, ipse est Ædlfred Flesaur. Nam et ipse habuit filios septem, quorum nomina sunt Anfrid, Osguald, Osbiu, Osguid, Osgudu, Oslapf, Offa. Osguid genuit Alcfrid et Ælfguin et Æchfird. Echgfrid ipse est qui fecit bellum contra fratruelem suum, qui erat rex Pictorum, nomine Birdei, et ibi corruit cum omni robore exercitus sui, et Picti cum rege suo victores exstiterunt; et nunquam addiderunt Saxones ambronum ut a Pictis vectigal exigerent; a tempore istius belli vocatur Gueithlin Garan. Osguid autem habuit duas uxores, quarum una vocabatur Riemmelth, filia Royth, filii Rum; et altera vocabatur Eanfled, filia Eadguini, filii Alli.

DE GENEALOGIA REGUM CANTIÆ.

Kent,

§ 58. Hengist genuit Octha, genuit Ossa, genuit Eormoric, genuit Ealdbert, genuit Ealdbald, genuit Ercunbert, genuit Ecgberth.

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1 *Woden.*] *K.* passes on from here to Ida, § 61.

1 *Woden.*] *G.* omits these genealogies.

5 *Ædldric.*] Ealdric, *C. F.*

5 *Decdric.*] Deodric, *F.*

6 *Et unam reginam.*] 'Ex una regina.' (?)

7 *Ealdric.*] Ealdric genuit. Eadlfret ipse est, *B. C.*

7 *Aelfret.*] Eadfreth . . . Eadfreth Flesaur, *F.*

9 *Osguald.*] Osgual, *F.*

11 *Alcfrid.*] Ælfric, *F.*

11 *Ælfguin.*] Ælfguini, *B. C.*; Elguine, *F.*

13 *Birdei.*] Birdei, the son of Bili, defeated and slew Ecgfrid, on 20 May 685, at the battle of Nechtan's Mere, in Forfarshire. Beda, H. E. iv. 26; Chalmers' Caledonia, i. 255.

17 *Gueithlin.*] Gueithlinii, *D.*

19 *Riemmelth.*] Riemmedt, *B.*; Nemmedt, *C.*; Riemmeth, *F.*

22 *De genealogia.*] These titles are added in *A.* by a later hand, and are not found in the other MSS.

25 *Ecgberth.*] He reigned from 664 to July 673.

DE ORTU REGUM EAST-ANGLORUM.

§ 59. Woden genuit Casser, genuit Titinon, genuit Trigil, genuit Rodmunt, genuit Rippan, genuit Guillem Guechan; ipse primus regnavit in Brittannia super gentem Estanglorum. Guecha genuit Guffan, genuit Tydil, genuit Ecni, genuit Edric, genuit Aldul, genuit Elric. East-Anglia,

DE GENEALOGIA MERCIORUM.

§ 60. Woden genuit Guedolgeat, genuit Gueagon, genuit Guithleg, genuit Guerdmund, genuit Offa, genuit Ongen, genuit Eamer, genuit Pubba. Ipse Puppa habuit duodecim filios, quorum duo notitiores mihi sunt quam alii, id est, Penda et Eua. Eadlit filius Pantha, Penda filius Pubba, Eadlbald filius Alguing, filius Eua, filius Penda, filius Pubba. Ecgfrid filius Offa, filius Duminfert, filius Eandulf, filius Ossulf, filius Eua, filius Pupba. Mercia,

DE REGIBUS DEURORUM.

§ 61. Woden genuit Beldeyg, Brond genuit Siggar, genuit Sebald, genuit Zegulf, genuit Soemil, ipse primus separavit Deur o Birneich. Soemil genuit Sguerthing, genuit Giulglis, genuit Usfrean, genuit Iffi, genuit Ulli, Aedguin, Osfrid, et Eadfird. Duo filii Edguiin erant, et cum ipso and Deira.

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2 *Titinon.*] Tititon, *C.*

3 *Rodmunt.*] Rodmun, *B. C. F.*

4 *Guillem.*] Guilhelm, *B.*

7 *Aldul.*] Aldulf, *B. C. F.*

7 *Elric.*] Lappenberg states that the present is the only authority for the existence of this prince.

8 *Merciorum.*] This genealogy, which is confused and erroneous, should be compared with the table of the same family in Lappenberg's Appendix, D.

14 *Eadlit.*] Eadbrit, *B. C.*; Ealdrith, *F.*

14 *Pubba.*] *C.* here passes on to Ecgfrid filius Offa. The name Pubba is an error of the scribe for Wibba.

16 *Ecgfrid.*] He died in the year 795.

16 *Duminfert.*] Duin inferth, *C.*; a clerical error for Thwinferth, arising from the similarity of the Saxon Ð (th) and D.

22 *Sguerthing.*] Guerting, *F.*

24 *Edguiin.*] Eaguin, *C.*

corruerunt in bello Meicen, et de origine illius nunquam iteratum est regnum, quia non evasit unus de genere illius de isto bello, sed interfecti omnes sunt cum illo ab exercitu Catguollauni, regis Guendotæ regionis. Osguid genuit Ecgfird, ipse est Ecgfird Ailguin, genuit Oslach, genuit Alhun, genuit Adlsing, genuit Echun, genuit Oslaph. Ida genuit Eadric, genuit Ecgulf, genuit Liodguald, genuit Ætan, ipse est Eata Glinmaur, genuit Eadbyrth et Ecgbirth episcopum, qui fuit primus de natione eorum.

Ida filius Eobba tenuit regiones in sinistrali parte Brittanniæ, id est, Umbri maris, et regnavit annis duodecim, et unxit Dinguayrdi Guurthberneich.

British kings.

§ 62. Tunc Dutigirn in illo tempore fortiter dimicabat contra gentem Anglorum. Tunc Talhaern Cataguen in poemate claruit et Neirin, et Taliessin, et Bluchbard, et Cian, qui vocatur Guenith Guaut, simul uno tempore in poemate Brittannico claruerunt.

Mailcunus magnus rex apud Brittones regnabat, id est, in regione Guenedotæ, quia atavus illius, id est, Cunedag, cum filiis suis, quorum numerus octo erat, venerat prius de parte sinis-

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1 *Meicen.*] In Eicen, *B. F.* The battle of Hatfield, in Yorkshire, 14 October 633. Beda, H. E. ii. 20.

4 *Catguollauni.*] Ceadwalla defeated and slain by Oswald, A. D. 635.

7 *Adlsing.*] Alsing, *F.*

9 *Liodguald.*] Liodguad, *B. F.*

10 *Ecgbirth episcopum.*] Ecgbert, archbishop of York, died in 766.

13 *Parte.*] Parte maris Humbri, *G.*

14 *Unxit.*] Uncxit, *a.* [rexit?]; vinxit arcem, id est, Dingueirin et Gurdbirnech, quæ duæ regiones fuerunt in una regione, id est, Deurabernech, Anglice, Deira et Bernicia. Elfled filia Eduuini . . . p. 53, l. 28, *K.* marg.

14 *Dinguayrdi.*] Apparently a British name for Bamborough; see p. 53, l. 24.

18 *Cataguen*] Tat Anguen, *B. C. F.*

19 *Bluchbard.*] Bluchbar, *B. C. F.*

20 *Guenith.*] Gueinth, *C.*

trali, id est, de regione quæ vocatur Manau Guotodin, centum quadraginta sex annis antequam Mailcun regnaret, et Scottos cum ingentissima clade expulerunt ab istis regionibus, et nusquam reversi sunt iterum ad habitandum.

Events in Northumbria.

§ 63. Adda filius Ida regnavit annis octo; Aedlric filius Adda regnavit quatuor annis. Deoric filius Ida regnavit septem annis. Friodolguald regnavit sex annis. In cujus tempore regnum Cantiorum, mittente Gregorio, baptismum suscepit. Hussa regnavit annis septem, contra illum quatuor reges, Urbgen, et Riderchhen, et Guallanc, et Morcant dimicaverunt. Deodric contra illum Urbgen cum filiis dimicabat fortiter. In illo autem tempore aliquando hostes, nunc cives, vincebantur; et ipse conclusit eos tribus diebus et tribus noctibus in insula Metcaud, et dum erat in expeditione jugulatus est, Morcanto destinante, pro invidia, quia in ipso præ omnibus regibus virtus maxima erat [in] instauratione belli. Eadfered Flesaurs regnavit duodecim annis in Berneich et alios duodecim in Deur, viginti quatuor annis inter duo regna regnavit, et dedit uxori suæ Dinguoaroy, quæ vocatur Bebbab, et de nomine suæ uxoris suscepit nomen, id est, Bebbanburch. Eoguin filius Alli regnavit annis decem et septem, et ipse occupavit Elmet et expulit Certic, regem illius regionis. Eanfled filia illius duodecimo die post Pentecosten baptismum accepit cum universis hominibus suis de viris et mulieribus cum ea. Eadguin vero in sequenti pascha baptismum suscepit, et duo-

12 *Illum.*] Illos, *MSS.*

14 *Cum filiis.*] *Om. F.*

17 *Metcaud.*] Medcaut, *B. C. F.*

21 *Eadfered Flesaurs.*] Eadlfered Flesaur, *B. C.*; Ealdfret Flegaur, *F.*

29 *Illius.*] Edunini, *G.*

31 *Cum ea.*] Cum ea, et hæc prima baptizata est; Edwinus vero, *K.*

decim millia hominum baptizati sunt cum eo. `Si quis scire voluerit quis eos baptizavit, Rum map Urbgen baptizavit eos, et per quadraginta dies non cessavit baptizare omne genus ambronum, et per prædicationem illius multi crediderunt in Christo.

§ 64. Osuuald filius Eadfred regnavit novem annis, ipse est Osuuald Lamnguin; ipse occidit Catgublaun regem Guenedotæ regionis in bello Catscaul cum magna clade exercitus sui. Osguid filius Eadlfrid regnavit viginti octo annis et sex mensibus. Dum ipse regnabat venit mortalitas hominum, Catgualart regnante apud Brittones post patrem suum, et in ea periit. Et ipse occidit Pantha in campo Gai, et nunc facta est strages Gai Campi, et reges Brittonum interfecti sunt, qui exierant cum rege Pantha in expeditione usque ad urbem, quæ vocatur Iudeu.

§ 65. Tunc reddidit Osguid omnes divitias, quæ erant cum eo in urbe, usque in manu Pendæ, et Penda distribuit eas regibus Brittonum, id est, Atbret Iudeu. Solus autem Catgabail, rex Guenedotæ regionis, cum exercitu suo evasit de nocte consurgens, quapropter vocatus est Catgabail

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[2] *Baptizavit.*] Baptizavit, sicut mihi Renchidus episcopus et Elbodus episcoporum sanctissimus tradiderunt, Run mep Ur Beghen, id est, Paulinus Eboracensis archiepiscopus eos baptizavit, *G. K.*

[2] *Rum map Urbgen.*] Riminapurbgen, *F.*

[4] *Ambronum.*] Ambronum, id est, Ald Saxonum, *K.*

[6] *Christo.*] Christo. Sed cum inutiles magistro meo, id est, Beulano presbytero, visæ sunt genealogiæ Saxonum, et aliæ genealogiæ gentium, `nolui eas scribere, sed de civitatibus et mirabilibus Brittanniæ insulæ, ut scriptores ante me scripsere, scripsi, *G. K.*; which accordingly pass on to § 67.

[7] *Eadfred.*] Edlfred, *B. C. F.*

[11] *Eadlfrid.*] Eadfrid, *F.*

[13] *Catgualart.*] Catgualatr, *B. C. F.*

[16] *Gai Campi.*] Giti campi, *B. C. F.*

[18] *Iudeu.*] Nideu, *F.*

[20] *Manu.*] Manau, *a.*

[22] *Iudeu.*] Judeum (Judeū), *B.*; Judeum, *C.*

Catguommed. Ecgfrid filius Osbiu regnavit novem annis. In tempore illius Sanctus Cudbertus episcopus obiit in insula Medcaut, ipse est qui fecit bellum contra Pictos et corruit ibi.

Penda filius Pybba regnavit decem annis, ipse primus separavit regnum Merciorum a regno Nordorum, et Onnan regem Easteranglorum et Sanctum Osuualdum regem Nordorum occidit per dolum. Ipse fecit bellum Cocboy, in quo cecidit Eoua filius Pippa, frater ejus, rex Merciorum, et Osuuald rex Nordorum, et ipse victor fuit per diabolicam artem. Non erat baptizatus, et nunquam Deo credidit.

§ 66. A mundi principio usque ad Constantinum et Rufum quinque millia, sexcenti quinquaginta octo anni reperiuntur. Chronological data.

Item, a duobus geminis Rufo et Rubelio usque in Stilicionem consulem, treceni septuaginta tres anni sunt.

Item, a Stilicione usque ad Valentinianum filium Placidæ et regnum Guorthigirni, viginti octo anni.

Et a regno Guorthigirni usque ad discordiam Guitolini et Ambrosii, anni sunt duodecim, quod est Guoloppum, id est, Catguoloph. Guorthigirnus autem tenuit imperium in Brittannia, Theodosio et Valentiniano consulibus, et in quarto anno regni sui Saxones ad Brittanniam venerunt, Felice et Tauro consulibus, quadringentesimo anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi.

Ab anno quo Saxones venerunt in Brittanniam

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[1] *Catguommed.*] Catguomined, C.; Catgominet, *F.*

[6] *Separavit regnum.*] Reparavit regnum, *A. B. C. F.*

[23] *Guorthigirni.*] Guorthini, *B. C.*

et a Guorthigirno suscepti sunt, usque ad Decium et Valerianum, anni sunt sexaginta novem.

DE MIRABILIBUS BRITANNIÆ.

The topographical wonders of Britain.

§ 67. Primum miraculum est stagnum Lumonoy, in eo sunt insulæ sexaginta, et ibi habitant homines, et sexaginta rupibus ambitur, et nidus aquilæ in unaquaque rupe est, et flumina fluunt sexaginta in eo; et non vadit ex eo ad mare nisi unum flumen, quod vocatur Leuin.

Secundum miraculum; ostium Trans Hannoni fluminis, quia in una unda instar montis ad sissam tegit littora, et recedit, ut cetera maria.

Tertium miraculum; stagnum calidum quod est in regione Huich, et muro ambitur ex latere et lapide facto, et in eo vadunt homines per omne tempus ad lavandum, et unicuique sicut placuerit illi lavachrum sic fiat sibi secundum voluntatem suam; si voluerit lavachrum frigidum, erit, si calidum, calidum erit.

§ 68. Quartum miraculum est, fontes in eadem inveniuntur de salo, a quibus fontibus sal coquitur, inde diversa cibaria saliuntur, et non prope sunt mari, sed de terra emergunt.

Aliud miraculum est Duo Rig Habren, id est, duo reges Sabrinæ; quando inundantur mare ad

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3 *De mirabilibus Britanniæ.*] Although this addition apparently forms no part of the original work of Nennius, yet on account of its topographical value it is here inserted. No title is prefixed to it in *A*.

4 *Lumonoy.*] Limmonium, *E.*; Lunmonui, *H.*

5 *Sexaginta.*] 40, *D.*

6 *Sexaginta.*] 40, *D.*

8 *Sexaginta.*] 40, *D.*

9 *Lenin.*] Leun, *D.* marg.

10 *Trans Hannoni.*] Sir Samuel Meyrick, in a communication addressed to the Cambrian Quarterly Magazine, ii. 484 (Lond. 1830), conceives 'the true name to be Traeth Annwn,' *i. e.* The shore of the deep, or region of the British Neptune.' Thrannoni, *D.*; Strannoni, *E.*; Trahannoni, *E.* marg.

14 *Huich.*] Huiccorum, *D. E.*

24 *Duo Rig.*] Dourig, *D.*

sissam in ostium Sabrinæ, duo cumuli spumarum congregantur separatim, et bellum faciunt inter se in modum arietum, et procedit unusquisque ad alterum, et collidunt se ad invicem, et iterum secedit alter ab altero, et iterum procedunt in unaquaque sissa. Hoc faciunt ab initio mundi usque in hodiernum diem.

§ 69. Aliud miraculum est, id est, Operlinnliuan. Ostium fluminis illius fluit in Sabrina, et quando Sabrina inundatur ad sissam, et mare inundatur similiter in ostio supradicti fluminis et in stagno ostii recipitur in modum voraginis, et non vadit sursum, et est litus juxta flumen, et quamdiu Sabrina inundatur ad sissam istud litus non tegitur; et quando recedit mare et Sabrina, tunc stagnum Liuan eructat omne quod devoravit de mari, et litus istud tegitur, et instar montis in una unda eructat et rumpit. Et si fuerit exercitus totius regionis in qua est, et direxerit faciem contra undam et exercitum trahit unda per vim, humore repletis vestibus, et equi similiter trahuntur. Si autem exercitus tergiversus fuerit contra eam, non nocet ei unda; et quando recesserit mare, totum tunc litus, quod unda tegit retro denudatur, et mare recedit ab ipso.

§ 70. Est aliud mirabile in regione Cinliplue. Est ibi fons nomine Finnaun Guur Helic; non fluit rivus in eo, neque ex eo. Vadunt homines piscari ad fontem, alii vadunt in fontem ad partem

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8 *Operlinnliuan.*] This is probably a corrupted form of the Welsh 'Aber-linn-Llivan.' Aliud miraculum est Stagni Luiane, quod est Aperlin Luian, *D.* . . . . quod est apud Luuniam, *E.*; Linlinam, *E.* marg.

14 *Ad sissam.*] *D.* passes on to the words, 'istud litus non tegitur,' and in this respect is followed by *E.*

16 *Liuan.*] Luiane, *D.*

26 *Cinliplue.*] Cinlipuic, *B. C.*; Cinloipiauc, *D. E.*

27 *Finnaun.*] *Om. B. C.*; Fontain, *D.*; Fonta, *E.*

27 *Guur Helic.*] Guorhelic, *D.* Hungorhelic, *E.*

orientis et deducunt pisces ex ea parte. Alii ad dextram, alii ad sinistram, ad occidentemque, et trahunt pisces ab unaquaque parte. Et aliud genus piscium trahitur ex omnibus partibus. Magnum mirabile pisces in fonte, dum non flumen fluit in eo, neque ex eo; et in eo inveniuntur quatuor genera piscium, et non est de magnitudine neque de profunditate. Profunditas illius usque ad genua, viginti pedes sunt in longitudine et latitudine, ripas altas habet ex omni parte. Juxta flumen, quod vocatur Guoy, poma inveniuntur super fraxinum in proclivo saltus qui est prope ostio fluminis.

Est aliud miraculum in regione quæ vocatur Guent. Est ibi fovea, a qua ventus flat per omne tempus sine intermissione; et quando non flat ventus in tempore æstatis, de illa fovea incessanter flat, ut nemo possit sustinere, neque ante foveæ profunditatem. Et vocatur nomen ejus With Guint Brittannico sermone, Latine autem Flatio venti. Magnum mirabile est ventus de terra flare.

§ 71. Est aliud miraculum. In Guhyr altare est in loco, qui dicitur Loyngarth, quod nutu Dei fulcitur. Historia istius altaris melius mihi videtur narrare quam reticere. Factus est autem dum Sanctus Iltutus orabat in spelunca, quæ est juxta mare quod alluit terram supradicti loci, (os autem speluncæ ad mare est,) et ecce! navis navigabat ad se de mari et duo viri navigantes eam, et corpus sancti hominis erat cum illis in navi, et altare supra faciem ejus quod nutu Dei fulciebatur, et processit homo Dei obviam illis, et corpus sancti

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14 *Est aliud.*] This miracle is omitted in *D.*

19 *With Guint.*] Hwinguint, *E.*; Hinthguint, *E.* marg.

22 *Guhyr.*] Gubir, *D.*; Guhir, *D.* marg.

23 *Loyngarth.*] The proper form of this word is Llwyn-garth. Loiguarch, *E.*

hominis et altare inseparabiliter supra faciem sancti corporis stabat. Et dixerunt ad Sanctum Iltutum, ‘Ille homo Dei commendavit nobis ut deduceremus illum ad te, et sepeliremus eum tecum, et nomen ejus non reveles ullo homini, ut non jurarent per se homines.’ Et sepelierunt eum, et post sepulturam illi duo viri reversi sunt ad navim, et navigaverunt. At ille Sanctus Iltutus ecclesiam fundavit circa corpus sancti hominis et circa altare, et manet usque in hodiernum diem altare nutu Dei fulcitum. Venit quidam regulus ut probaret, portans virgam in manu sua; curvavit eam circa altare ambabus manibus, et tenuit ambabus manibus virgam ex utraque parte et traxit ad se, et sic veritatem illius probavit, et ille postea per mensem integrum non vixit. Alter vero sub altare aspexit, et aciem oculorum ejus amisit, et ante mensem integrum vitam finivit.

§ 72. Et aliud mirabile in supradicta regione Guent. Est ibi fons juxta vallum putei Mouric, et lignum in medio fontis, et lavant homines manus suas cum faciebus suis, et lignum sub pedibus suis habent quando lavant. Nam ego probavi et vidi quando mare inundatur ad mallinam extenditur Sabrina super omnem maritimam et tegit, et usque ad fontem perducitur, et impletur fons de sissa Sabrinæ, et trahit lignum secum usque ad mare magnum, et per spatium trium dierum in mare invertitur, et in quarto die in supradicto fonte invenitur. Factum est autem ut unus de rusticis sepeliret eum in terra ad pro-

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19 *Finivit.*] *D.* here ends abruptly.

21 *Mouric.*] Sir S. Meyrick presumes that ‘this is the pool itself of Meuric, that is Guardian, whom we meet with as a mythological personage; but it would seem . . . . to be occasionally overflowed by the Severn.’ Mounc, *B. C.*

bandum, et in quarto die inventus est in fonte; et ille rusticus qui eum abscondidit et sepelivit defunctus est ante finem mensis.

§ 73. Est aliud mirabile in regione qui dicitur Buelt. Est ibi cumulus lapidum, et unus lapis superpositus super congestum, cum vestigio canis in eo. Quando venatus est porcum Troynt, impressit Cabal, qui erat canis Arthuri militis, vestigium in lapide, et Arthur postea congregavit congestum lapidum sub lapide in quo erat vestigium canis sui, et vocatur Carn Cabal. Et veniunt homines et tollunt lapidem in manibus suis per spacium diei et noctis, et in crastino die invenitur super congestum suum.

Est aliud miraculum in regione quæ vocatur Ercing. Habetur ibi sepulchrum juxta fontem qui cognominatur Licat Anir, et viri nomen, qui sepultus est in tumulo, sic vocabatur. Anir filius Arthuri militis erat, et ipse occidit eum ibidem, et sepelivit. Et veniunt homines ad mensurandum tumulum; in longitudine aliquando sex pedes, aliquando novem, aliquando quindecim. In qua mensura metieris eum in ista vice, iterum non invenies eum in una mensura; et ego solus probavi.

§ 74. Est aliud mirabile in regione quæ vocatur Cereticiaun. Est ibi mons quæ cognominatur Cruc Maur; et est sepulchrum in cacumine illius. Et omnis homo quicunque venerit ad sepulchrum et extenderit se juxta illud, quamvis brevis fuerit,

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7 *Troynt.*] Troit, *E.*

11 *Carn Cabal.*] Carcabal, *E.*

15 *Regione quæ vocatur Ercing.*] Namely, Erchenfield.

17 *Licat Anir.*] Its Welsh name was probably, as Sir S. Meyrick suggests, 'Llygyd Aur,' that is, Golden Eye, *E.* reading 'Oculus Amirmur.'

18 *Anir.*] Amir, *E.*

24 *Solus.*] Ipse, *E. I.*

28 *Cruc Maur.*] Crucmarc, *E.*

in una longitudine inveniuntur sepulchrum et homo; et si fuerit homo brevis et parvus similiter, et longitudo sepulchri juxta staturam hominis invenitur. Et si fuerit longus atque procerus etiam si fuisset in longitudine quatuor cubitorum juxta staturam uniuscujusque hominis sic tumulus reperitur. Et omnis peregrinus tædiosusque homo, si tres flectiones flectaverit juxta illud, non erit tædium super se usque ad diem mortis suæ, et non gravabitur iterum ullo tædio etiam si abisset solus in extremis finibus cosmi.

§ 75. Primum miraculum est litus sine mari; secundum miraculum, est ibi mons qui gyratur tribus vicibus in anno; tertium miraculum est vadus, quando inundatur mare et ipse inundatur, et quando decrescit mare et ipse minuitur; quartum miraculum est lapis qui ambulat in nocturnis temporibus super vallem Citheinn, et projectus est olim in voragine Cereuus, qui est in medio pelagi quod vocatur Mene, et in crastino super ripam supradictæ vallis inventus est sine dubio.

§ 76. Est ibi stagnum quod vocatur Luchlein, quatuor circulis ambitur. Primo circulo gronna stanni ambitur, secundo circulo gronna plumbi ambitur, tertio circulo gronna ferri, quarto circulo gronna æris ambitur, et in eo stagno multæ margaritæ inveniuntur, quas ponunt reges in auribus suis.

Est aliud stagnum quod facit ligna durescere in lapides; homines autem fingunt ligna, et post-

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12 Prefixed to this section in *I.* is the title, 'De mirabilibus Moniæ insulæ.'

16 *Citheinn.*] Ciheinn, *B. C.*

23 'De mirabilibus Hiberniæ,' prefixed as a title in *I.*

quam formaverint projiciunt in stagno, et manent in eo usque ad caput anni, et in capite anni lapis reperitur, et vocatur Luch Echach.

The names of the ancient British cities.

Hæc sunt nomina omnium civitatum quæ sunt in tota Brittannia, quarum numerus est XXVIII.

Cair Guorthigirn,	Cair Peris,
Cair Guinntguic,	Cair Daun,
Cair Mincip,	Cair Legion,
Cair Ligualid,	Cair Guricon,
Cair Meguaid,	Cair Segeint,
Cair Colun,	Cair Legeion guar Usic,
Cair Ebrauc,	Cair Guent,
Cair Custoeint,	Cair Brithon,
Cair Caratauc,	Cair Lerion,
Cair Granth,	Cair Draitou,
Cair Maunguid,	Cair Pensa, vel Coyt,
Cair Lundein,	Cair Urnac,
Cair Ceint,	Cair Celemion,
Cair Guiragon,	Cair Luit Coyt.

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[4] *Nomina.*] See Usher's Primordia, p. 59.

APPENDIX.

INCIPIUNT CAPITULA.

I. De sex ætatibus mundi, et quot annos unaquæque tenet.

II. Unde dicta sit Britannia, et a quo sit sic nominata, qualiterque sita, et quot in longum et transversum miliaria habet, quotque civitates in se continet; quot genera hominum intra se sustinet, quotque adjacentes insulas possidet; quibus præstantioribus fluminibus interluitur, per quæ divitias et delicias exterorum regnorum deferuntur.

III. Quod Britones impleverunt eam a mari usque ad mare; et a quo tempore, secundum Annales Romanorum, inhabitari cœpit; qualiterque Romanorum sugillatio, quod in nos injuste extorquent, refelli potest; de ortu etiam Bruti et proavorum ejus, et quid magus de eo necdum nato prædixerit.

IV. De regno Æneæ, Ascanii, Silvii, Bruti et Posthumi; et quod Bruto Britanniam venerit tempore sacerdotis Heli.

V. De adventu Pictorum in Britanniam, et quomodo Orcades Insulas occupaverint et hactenus obtinuerint.

VI. Quod Scotti de Hispania venerint, et quo tempore Hiberniam inhabitare cœperint; et qua-

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[2] *Capitula.*] See the description of the MS. marked *L.* in the Preface to this Edition, p. xxvi, where these *Capitula* are mentioned.

liter Bartholomeum de Hibernia pestilentia cum suis eraserit, et de quodam Nimec, qui postea illo venit, sed et postea cum suis rediit.

VII. De tribus filiis cujusdam militis Hispaniæ, qui Hiberniam applicuerunt; quomodo castellum vitreum in mari viderunt, et illud oppugnantes perierunt. Sed tamen residui eorum cum supervenientibus Hispanis paulatim totam Hiberniam possiderunt.

VIII. Quod nulla certa historia originis Scottorum continetur.

IX. Quamdiu Hibernia inhabitabilis fuit, et de quodam nobili Scytha genero Pharaonis, quem, rege submerso cum suis, Ægyptii expulerunt; quomodo peregrinando vagatus sit, et quando Hiberniam appulerit; et quot annos Tribuni, Dictatores, ac Consules Rempublicam obtinuerunt.

X. Qua ætate Britones venerunt ad Britanniam, et qua Scithæ, (id est, Scotti,) qui nunc dicuntur Hibernenses, ad Hiberniam; et quomodo Britones a Pictis et Scottis impugnati sint: quo etiam tempore Romani monarchiam mundi adepti fuerint, et Scottorum peritiam.

XI. De supputatione annorum incarnationis Domini, Patricii, Brigidæ, Columkillæ; et quo anno Saxones Britanniam venerint.

XII. Aliud experimentum de ortu Britonum indigenarum, traditionibus seniorum, et ex veteribus libris veterum Britonum inventum; quomodo tres filii Noe diviserunt orbem terrarum in tres partes post Diluvium.

XIII. De nobilitate Britonum, et quod illi de genere Japhet descenderint a quodam Alanio, cujus genealogiam usque ad Adam protoplastum ducit.

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24 *Et Scottorum peritiam.*] Ex Scottorum peritia (?)

XIV. Quomodo Julius Cæsar bis a Britonibus repulsus sit, et quomodo bis victus de Britannia sine pace et censu in fugam rediit.

XV. Qualiter tertio, superatis Britonibus, insulam occupavit, Britonesque sibi subjugavit et illos tributarios fecit, censumque reddere coegit.

XVI. Quod in honorem victoriæ Julii, mensis Julius, qui et Quintilis, dedicatus sit.

XVII. Quod Claudius Imperator cum magno labore et detrimento secundo post Julium Britones vicit, et usque Orcades totam insulam obsedit; et ubi obierit.

XVIII. Quanto tempore ab incarnatione Domini Britones fidem Christi susceperunt.

XIX. Qualiter Severus Imperator tertius murum trans insulam ob incursionem Pictorum Scottorumque facere præcepit, et illos a Britonibus divisit, et ubi postea peremtus.

XX. Quomodo Carutius Imperator vindicatus sit Severum, satiatus sanguine Britonum; et ubi fornicem triumphalem in memoriam suæ victoriæ construxit.

XXI. De Constantio Constantini Magni filio, ubi obierit et sepultus sit, et quæ semina in pavimento urbis seruerit.

XXII. De Maximo Imperatore, cujus temporibus Sanctus Martinus virtutibus claruit, et quando Imperatores Cæsares nominari desierunt.

XXIII. De Maximiano Tyranno, qui fretus milite Britonum Gratianum occidit Imperatorem, et Britanniam juvenili flore spoliavit, ac Britanniam Minorem eis ad incolatum dedit, sicque eos transmigrare fecit; et quod nunquam postea reverti meruit.

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34 *Meruit.*] Revestiri meruit, *MS.*; reverti potuerunt, *Gale.*

XXIV. De secundo etiam Severo, qui solita structura murum alterum, ad arcendos Pictos et Scottos, fieri a Tinemuthe usque Bowenes præcepit.

XXV. De Constantio, qui Britonibus in Britannia Imperator ultimus præfuit; et quamdiu regnum Romanorum in Britones perduravit, et quando illi Romanos ulterius recipere noluerunt.

XXVI. Quo tempore Britones jugum Romanorum abjecerunt; et quando Nicæna synodus, Ambrosius, Martinus, Hieronymus, floruerunt, et de Maximiniano Tyranno et filio ejus victoriæ; qualiter et ubi interfecti fuerunt. Et quot anni ab initio mundi et ab incarnatione Christi usque ad illud tempus transierunt.

XXVII. Quot vicibus Britones Romanorum duces occiderunt, et qua calliditate eos tamen semper ad auxilia sibi ferenda provocaverunt. Et quot anni Britones sub dominio Romanorum fuerunt.

XXVIII. Quod ab expulsione Romanorum usque ad adventum Saxonum, (per annos videlicet XL,) tota Britannia sub maximo metu fuit; et quando Vortigernus rex impius regnavit, quot timoribus quantisque anxietatibus oppressus exstitit; quoto anno a passione Domini Saxones suscepit, et insulam Tanet ad inhabitandum tradidit; et de prosapia etiam Hengisti, et quomodo Britanniam venit; et imperium Romanorum super Britones tempus omnino esse desiit.

XXIX. Quando Sanctus Germanus fidem prædicaturus Britanniam venerit, et Pelagianam hæresim exstirpavit, damnavit, et omnino destruxit.

XXX. De Benli rege infideli et tyranno, qui Sanctum Germanum recipere noluit, sed aditum domus suæ prohibuerit.

XXXI. De servo, qui eum ad hospitium invitavit, et de vitulo nocte occiso, cocto et comesto, et mane coram matre vivo, sano et integro invento.

XXXII. De quodam viro ab eo baptizato, et juxta ejus vaticinium mox defuncto, et ab angelo Dei suscepto.

XXXIII. Qualiter hospitis sui filios de oppido educi præcepit, et nocte ipsa arcem cum rege ignis de cœlo funditus consumsit.

XXXIV. Quomodo vir ille, qui sanctum hospitio recepit, credidit, et baptizatus fuit, et juxta verbum ejus de servo rex factus est de regno Powisorum, et omnes filii ejus post eum.

XXXV. Qualiter Britones annonas Saxonibus promiserunt, ut pro eis adversus hostes, (scilicet Pictos et Scottos,) dimicarent, sed postea facere noluerunt.

XXXVI. Qualiter rex Vortigernus Romwennam filiam Hengisti adamaverit et duxerit, et Cantiam sibi in dotem dederit.

XXXVII. Qualiter Hengistus Octam filium suum, et Ebissam filium Hors fratris sui, ad aquilonales partes Britanniæ invitavit, et quam seditiose gens Saxonum per Hengistum postea clam et parumper venerit.

XXXVIII. Quomodo rex Vortigernus filiam suam propriam violaverit; et de ea filium genuerit, et crimen in episcopum retorquere voluerit; et Sancto Germano imperante, in concilio coram omnibus ab infante proditum scelus illius sit, et sic a beato Germano et omni conventu damnatus sit.

XXXIX. Quale consilium Britones regi Vortigerno dederint.

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[14] *Filii.*] Filios, *MS.*

XL. Quomodo cum magis suis locum castelli quærens Snaudune, (id est, Mons Nivis,) reperit, sed omnis collecta materies tertio, subito terra dehiscente, absorpta sit.

XLI. Quomodo rex Vortigernus magos suos consuluit, qui ei responderunt, dicentes, se non posse arcem ædificare, ni prius aspergeretur sanguine alicujus pueri, qui sine patre conciperetur.

XLII. De puero sine patre quæsito et invento; quid de stagno sub terra posito, vase, tentorio et draconibus, et eorum duello, prædixerit, et qualiter hæc omnia exposuerit.

XLIII. Qualiter rex Vortigernus Ambrosio arcem dedit, quam ædificare non potuit.

XLIV. De Vortemir filio Vortigerni regis, qualiter Saxones cum principibus eorum, interfecto Hors, viriliter pepulit, et per quinquennium abegit.

XLV. De tribus bellis principalibus, quæ Vortemir contra Saxones gessit; et quid moriens de se sepeliendo præceperit.

XLVI. Qualiter, post obitum Vortemir, Vortigernus iterum Saxones recepit, et de simulata pacis concordia per Saxones erga Britones.

XLVII. Quomodo ipse Vortigernus dolo a Saxonibus captus fuerit, et suggestione Hengisti Vortigernum redimere se solum coegerunt, et quas terras pro redemtione sua acceperint, et qua fraudulentia Saxones cultellis Britones trescentos viros optimos occiderint.

XLVIII. De secundo adventu Sancti Germani in Britanniam, et qualiter fugientem Vortigernum, ut ei fidem prædicaret, Sanctus Germanus sollicite subsecutus sit, et nocte, igne de cœlo cadente, rex in arce cum suis exustus fuit.

XLIX. Quod quædam assertio sit, quod cor ejus ex dolore crepuerit.

L. Item, aliorum opinio astruit, quod terra eum deglutiverit, cum nihil de eo, vel suis,[1] residuum inveniri in terra potuerit.

LI. Quod quatuor filios Vortigernus habuerit; et de Sancto Fausto, quem de filia sua genuerit.

LII. De Vortigerni progenie, et retrograda proavorum, tritavorum, et atavorum ejusdem serie.

LIII. De reditu Sancti Germani, et captivitate Sancti Patricii; et quomodo Romam ierit et plura didicerit; et Palladius Scottis prædicaturus apud Pictos obierit.

LIV. Quod, angelo monente, ad Scottos convertendos Sanctus Patricius missus sit.

LV. Ubi et a quibus Sanctus Patricius episcopus ordinatus sit, ibique nomen suum immutaverit.

LVI. Quod prius Britonibus prædicaverit, et deinde in Hiberniam migraverit.

LVII. Quo anno Incarnationis Dominicæ incœpit ibi prædicare, vel cujus regis tempore, et quot annos prædicaverit, vel quanta miracula perpetraverit.

LVIII. Quæ scripserit, quot episcopos ecclesiæ vel presbyteros consecraverit; quot reges et hominum millia baptizaverit, et ubi per dies quadraginta jejunaverit et oraverit.

LIX. Quod tres petitiones in acervo Ely a Domino impetraverit, et in specie avium animas Hibernensium fidelium ad se convenisse viderit.

LX. Quod quatuor, et quibus modis, Sanctus Patricius Moysi legislatori comparetur et æquiparetur.

LXI. De morte Hengisti, et quod post ejus obitum Octa filius ejus tenuit regnum Cantuariensium.

LXII. De Arturo rege belligero, et de duo-

decim bellis, quæ adversus Saxones habuit; et de imagine sanctæ Mariæ, in qua triumphaverit, et quot adversariorum uno impetu prostraverit.

LXIII. Quod Saxones semper et sine intermissione de Germania contra Britones auxilium petebant, et multipliciter augebantur, et secum reges, ut regnarent super eos, deducebant, usque ad Ida, qui primus regnavit in Bernicia.

LXIV. De Ida primo Northumbrorum rege, et ejus genere; et de Sancti Paulini archiepiscopi baptismate.

LXV. Quæ sint nomina viginti et octo civitatum præcipuarum Britanniæ.

EXPLICIUNT CAPITA.

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THE END.

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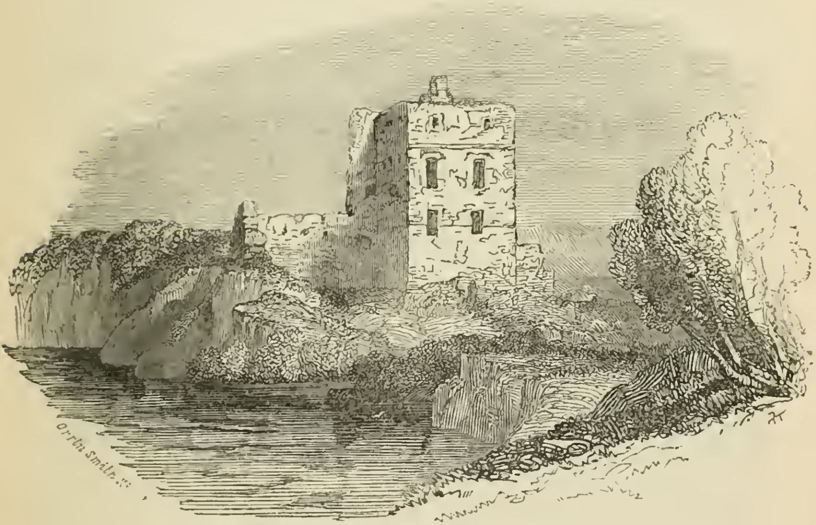
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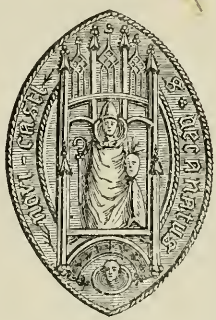
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